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# SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION REPORT

## ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF SOVIET SCIENCE

( 8 )

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Prepared by

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CONFIDENTIAL

# SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION REPORT

## Organization and Administration of Soviet Science (8)

This is a serialized report consisting of unevaluated information prepared as abstracts, summaries, and translations from recent publications of the Sino-Soviet Bloc countries. It is issued in seven series. Of these, four, Biology and Medicine Electronics and Engineering, Chemistry and Metallurgy, and Physics and Mathematics, are issued monthly. The fifth series, Chinese Science is issued twice monthly; the sixth series, Organization and Administration of Soviet Science is issued every 6 weeks and the seventh series, Outer Mongolia, is issued sporadically. Individual items are unclassified unless otherwise indicated.

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# I. Academies of Sciences

## USSR

### 1. Department of Soviet Academy of Sciences Hold Annual Meetings in Moscow

"Forum of Scientists;" Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 8 Jan 63, p 1

The various departments of the Soviet Academy of Sciences have been holding their annual meetings in Moscow. The article mentions the opening meeting of the department of technical sciences at which Academician A. A. Blagonravov reported on research progress. The main report at the meeting of the departments of biological sciences was read by Academician N. M. Sisakyan.

### 2. Plans for Computer Center in Leningrad

"On the Organization of the Leningrad Computer Center"; Moscow, Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, No 11, 1962, p 127.

The Presidium of the Academy of Sciences USSR has recognized it necessary to organize a Leningrad Computer Center under the Department of Physico mathematical Sciences analogous to the academy's Computer Center in Moscow to provide the systematized and centralized service of modern computer techniques to the Leningrad institutions of the academy and to render scientific assistance to Leningrad industries. Organization of the computer center is also aimed at the development of scientific research work in the field of computer mathematics, computer engineering, and their applications.

The basic tasks of the new computer center are the conduct of scientific work, together with the Leningrad institutions of the academy, in the field of mathematical formulations and the solution of problems on electronic computers; the development of numerical methods of solving scientific and technical problems by means of machine mathematics, and methods of automatic, standard, and industrial programming; conduct of scientific research work through cybernetics (digital automatic machines, specialized controlling and computing devices), and also improvement and modernization of machines in operation; and coordination of the work of computer equipment of various institutions of the academy which are located in Leningrad.

3. Scientists Report to Military

"Kazan' Scientists -- Guests of Soldiers"; Moscow, Krasnaya Zvezda, 6 Oct 62, p 1.

"Provolzhskiy Military Okrug, 5 October (from our correspondent) -- Scientific associates of the chemistry institute of the Kazan Affiliate of the Academy of Sciences USSR are working on the solution of the most varied national-economic problems. They are acquainting workers of the republic, [and] soldiers, with their searches and findings, with new research and experiments.

"Recently scientists from the institute visited 'X' district. The soldiers warmly received Candidate of Chemical Sciences V. A. Dmitriyev, who delivered a lecture on 'Chemistry and Technical Progress.' On the same day, associates of the institute B. Ye. Ivanov, A. S. Valeyev, R. I. Izmaylov, and others also spoke in the subunits. The soldiers found out many interesting things about the industrial use of petroleum which is extracted in Tatar, about work in the field of plastics, and about the use of chemistry in agriculture."

4. Biological Institute Aid Agriculture

"Biology -- Into Agriculture," by V. Kocherezhkin, Candidate of Biological Sciences; Frunze, Sovetskaya Kirigiziya, 29 Nov 62, p 3

This article discusses several scientific research institutes of the Academy of Sciences USSR that have made valuable contributions to the development of agriculture.

In the Institute of Genetics, the problem of increasing the fat content of cow's milk has been solved under the leadership of Academician Trofim Lysenko.

Academician Nikolay Tsitsin, scientist-selectionist has devoted more than 25 years to the study of remote hybridization for the development of new agriculturally valuable varieties of cereal grains.

Biochemists have developed a technological diagram for the production of a dry biomass consisting of 30-40% protein. This substance contains 1,000 times more $B_{12}$ than fish flour does, and is obtained as a result of the vital activity of methane-forming bacteria on the waste

products of acetone and alcohol factories. The addition of biomass to rations increased the productivity of chickens, the weight of swine and poultry as much as 30% and reduced mortality in the young.

Microbiologists have done interesting research on the biology of micro-organisms, their physiological properties, and searches for biologically active substances in nature. The preparation vitamycin, one of the actinomyces, is very interesting. It raises the quantity of vitamin A in the liver of animals by 1 1/2-2 times, increases the egg production of chickens and the weight of the eggs, and increases by 1 1/2-2 times the carotene content of the yolk.

For several years, the Institute of Genetics together with the Radiobiology Laboratory of the Tomilinsk Poultry Factory has studied the influence of microdoses of ionizing radiations (0.001 to 2.9 r during the entire incubation period) on the development of poultry.

Observations showed that the productivity of chickens from irradiated eggs increased an average of 3.5%, and their viability and basic physiological indicators did not lag behind those of the control group. The egg production of young hens that were irradiated during incubation increased by 10%.

The institute of Plant Physiology imeni Kliment Timiryazev is doing much work of practical significance. They have developed new ways to delay tuber sprouting in seed and eating potatoes with the help of chemical substances; the preharvest chemical drying of rice; the presowing treatment of plants against deought; and so on. The institute proposed a new method of cultivating vegetables in water that has been enriched with nutritive elements, which increases the harvest 2-3 times with less expenditure of labor and materiel.

In the Helminthology Laboratory under the leadership of Academician Konstantin Skryabin, work is being successfully accomplished in the struggle with helminthoses among agricultural animals and plants. Preparations have been developed which are effective against phytohelminths, agricultural plant pests.

## 5. Chemical Physics Institute Studies Hydrocarbon Oxidation

"Problems of Chemical Physics," Prof A. Nalbandyan, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences Armenian SSR; Yerevan Kommunist, 30 Nov 62, p 2

The hydrocarbon oxidation laboratory of the Institute of Chemical Physics of the Academy of Sciences USSR, together with the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Natural Gas of the Main Administratior

of the Gas Industry USSR, and institutes of the chemical industry such as "Giprokauchuk" and "Plastmass" imeni M. V. Funze, have been working on methods of obtaining formaldehyde as the main product of methane oxidation. They recommend lowering production costs by burning the partially processed methane-air mixture in the gas furnaces of thermal electric stations. The ArmNIIKhimproyekt [Armenian Scientific Research and Design Institute of the Chemical Industry?] is also working on this problem. The Chemical Physics Institute is also studying oxidation processes and products of other hydrocarbons, e.g., benzene in carbolic acid.

The laboratory of the Institute of Chemical Physics maintains close ties with scientists and engineering-technical workers of chemistry institutes and factory laboratories and with physicists and chemists of the neighboring republics of Azerbaydzhan and Georgia. Work of the Laboratory of Chemical Physics will be conducted in close contact with all the laboratories of the Institute of Chemical Physics of the Academy of Sciences USSR, the initiator of all kinetic works in the Soviet Union. The importance of assistance from managing agencies in the republic and particularly from the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences Armenian SSR to the various laboratories is stressed in the article.

## 6. Works of Young Scientists Presented

"By Telephone and Telegraph"; Moscow, Sovetskaya Rossiya, 23 Dec 62, p 4

The first city conference of young scientists was held recently in Saratov. Active member of the Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR B. V. Gnedenko, a famous Soviet scientist and mathematician, and active member of the Academy of Sciences USSR M. B. Mitin took part in the work of the conference, which was to discuss 250 works of young scientists.

## 7. Councils for Coordinating Research in Operation

"In Step With the Times," by Academician Ye. Fedorov; Moscow, Pravda, 17 Oct 62, p 4

Soviet science has expanded greatly in recent years; many new institutes and laboratories have been organized, and the number of young scientific workers has increased. The work of the Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences is now well established. In connection with these developments, the 22d, Party Congress raised serious problems about the organization of scientific research, correct planning of the development of science, and increasing its useful contribution to the national economy.

In the past year much attention has been given to the coordination of scientific research. It is conducted with the active participation of scientists, through scientific councils. All scientific councils organized by the academies of sciences and the State Committee for Coordination of Scientific Research of the Council of Ministers are already in operation.

One example of such a council is the Scientific Council for Solid State Physics. Research in the field of solid state physics is conducted in the majority of physics institutes and universities of the country. The first step in the coordination of theoretical and experimental research was accomplished by the scientific council for solid state physics. The council outlined the basic directions for work, determined the leading executors of the work, studied the status of research on solid state physics in the soviet Union and abroad and compared it, considered problems of conditions and measures necessary for the development of an experimental base, etc. As a result, a combined plan of works on this problem was set up.

Other scientific councils are also at work. However, the recently expanded work of scientific councils is only the first step on the road to regulating scientific research. Deficiencies in the matter of introducing scientific achievements into industry must also be eliminated.

## Siberian Department

### 8. Developments in the Siberian Department of the Academy

"On the Scientific Institutions of the Siberian Department"; Moscow, Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, No 11, 1962, pp 127-128,

An Institute of Solid State Physics and Semiconductor Electronics is being organized in the Siberian Department according to a resolution of the Presidium. The structure and basic directions of the institute's scientific work have been approved. They include theoretical and experimental research aimed at establishing general rules of solid state physics, theoretical and applied research in the field of physics and semiconductor electronics, development of the theory of semiconductor instruments for radioelectronics, and automatic regulation and control and calculating-computer engineering.

The Presidium also resolved to organize, under the Yakutsk affiliate of the Siberian Department in Yakutsk, an Institute of Cosmophysical Research and Aeronomy on the base of the laboratory of physical problems and other subdivisions of the affiliates' Geophysical Observatory. The institute has seven laboratories and a sector of theoretical research with a computer office. Also included in the composition of the institute are "Tiksi," a polar laboratory for complex geophysical research; "Zhigansk," a laboratory for magnetic-ionospheric research; and a station for observing artificial earth satellites.

To unite the efforts of scientific institutions studying problems of modern vulcanism and ensure the development of research in this field, an Institute of Vucanology is being organized in the city of Petropavlovsk-na-Kamchatka (on the base of the Kamchatka Geological-Geophysical Observatory and the Laborstory of Vulcanology). The institute will consist of ten laboratories, two vulcanological stations (the Kamchatskaya station imeni F. Yu. Levinson-Lessinga and the Avachinskaya station), the Kamchatskaya Complex Expedition, the Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskaya Ionospheric Station, and a museum.

## 9. Lavrent'yev Notes Importance of Training Scientists

"Collective Intelligence and Experience," by Academician M. Lavrent'yev, candidate for membership in the Central Committee CPSU, vice-president of the Academy of Sciences USSR, chairman of the Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences USSR; Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 26 Nov 62, p 2

In his speech at the November Plenum of the Central Committee CPSU N. S. Khrushchev devoted a great deal of attention to science and its great role in technical progress. The development of Soviet science, its expansion to parts of the country other than Moscow and Leningrad, and the rapid progress of the Siberian Department were noted.

Lavrent'yev states that in his report Khrushchev posed a very serious question: is everything in order as far as the organization of a science is concerned? In this connection Lavrent'yev feels that the training of new scientific personnel is a very important problem which stands before all establishments of the academy, scientific research institutes, and particularly the scientists themselves. In his opinion it is necessary to teach young people to think, invent, investigate, and apply their efforts to the solution of difficult problems. This, he says, is more important than formally delivering lectures to them. He feels that the experience of the Siberian Department in the establishment of physics and mathematics boarding schools should be expanded and that the development of such schools will help to raise the level of knowledge of those students entering vuzes.

# ARMENIAN SSR

## 10. Armenian Academicians Lecture in Moscow

"Reports of Armenian Scientists," by V. Karapetyan; Yerevan, Kommunist, 15 Dec 62, p 1

Three Armenian adacemicians were guest lecturers in Moscow on 13 December. They were sponsored by the Central Lecture Committee of the All Union Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific

Knowledge. Speaking on science in Armenia were V. Ambartsumyan, president of the Armenian Academy of Sciences; Academician I. Magakyan; and M. Manvelyan, corresponding member of the Armenian Academy of Sciences.

## Belorussian SSR

### 11. Reorganization of Branch Institutes in Belorussia

"Results of the November Plenum of the Soviet Communist Party and Problems of Party Organization in Belorussia"; Minsk, Sovetskaya Belorussia, 20 Dec 62, p 3

In this article V. F. Kuprevich, president of the Belorussian Academy of Sciences, mentions that the Academy has decided to transfer all branch institutes to the corresponding committees and ministries. This change in control should improve the quality of scientific work in Belorussia.

### 12. Belorussian SSR Discusses Need to Reorganize and Consolidate Scientific Research Work

"To Strengthen and Deepen the Bond Between Science and Production," by V. Borushko and V. Mikhaylov; Minsk, Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 4 Dec 62, p 2

This article is a report of the party meeting of the Academy of Sciences Belorussian SSR, which was devoted to a discussion of the further improvement of the activity of the republic's scientists, in line with the decisions reached at the November plenary session of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

Having noticed defects in the development of science, the November plenary session of the Central Committee charged that proposals be developed for improving the activity of the Academy of Sciences USSR and the academies of the union republics, Scientific efforts will be concentrated on solving the fundamental problems that have great significance for the national economy. In connection with this some of the scientific research institutes will be transfered to the authority of state committees for branches of industry. The organization of scientific work in general, and in the union republics in particular, must be improved.

Secretary of the party committee, T. Terent'yev, reported at the meeting of the Belorussian Academy of Sciences that the party committee and the local party organizations had begun to occupy themselves more concretely with the contents of scientific research and had strengthened their control over the fulfillment of thematic plans.

However, he continued, there are still many defects in the scientific activity of the academy. For instance, in the present year 92 problems and 415 themse were worked on. It is clear that such multiplicity of themes dispersed efforts, often made it impossible to provide qualified scientific leadership, and dragged out the amount of time needed to complete the work. Scientific activity is poorly coordinated he concluded.

Assistant Director of the Institute of Mathematics and Calculating Techniques L. F. Il'yushenko spoke on the need to consolidate scientific research. For example, he said, research on electronics in conducted in the republic in laboratories which are part of several academy institutes. We must think about concentrating this theoretical work in one center.

Belorussia is being converted to a republic of "great chemistry." Academician B.V. Yrofeyev spoke about the problems that chemists are working on.

President of the Academy of Sciences Belorussian SSR Academician V. F. Kuprevich devoted his speech to questions of reorganizing the work of scientific establishments. Director of the Turf Institute V. Ye. Rakovskiy and Director of the Institute of Biology Academician N. V. Turbin also spoke.

Defects also exist in the preparation of highly qualified cadres. The ranks of doctors of sciences are replenished very slowly. The preparation of young scientists is also poorly organized -- in the past year only 4 out of 75 aspirants were able to defend their dissertations.

13. Computer Techniques Studied at Gomel Laboratory

"On the Main Taks of the Times"; Minsk, Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 18 Nov 62, p 2.

The Gomel' Mechanics-Mathematics Laboratory of the Academy of Sciences Belorussian SSR is helping to solve important problems of our times, according to this article. The laboratory of technical mechanics, headed by V. A. Belyy, has become the basic scientific center in the republic for the development and introduction of polymer materials into various branches of the national economy.

The efforts of the collective of the laboratory of computer engineering are aimed at raising the technical-economic indexes of Gomel' plants imeni Kirov and "Gomel'mash," and other organizations.

Seminars for engineering and technical workers are being held at the Gomel' scientific research laboratories. The workers are studying electronic-computing techniques and fundamentals of programming, and members of senior classes are being trained as programmers for work on electronic computers. The classes also assist practical workers who are preparing for post graduate examinations.

## Estonian SSR

14. Achievements, Plans, and Shortcomings of Estonian Science Discussed

"The Achievements of Science -- Into the National Economy"; Tallin, Sovetskaya Estoniya, 1 Dec 62, p 1

This article discusses the recent achievements and plans for 1963 of the scientific organizations of the Estonian SSR. In addition certain areas in which deficiencies exist are mentioned.

There are 24 establishments of the Academy of Sciences Estonian SSR, which together employ about 1,500 workers. I. Eykhfel'd, F. Klement, and I. Khint are mentioned as outstanding Estonian scientists.

In the past year, the author begins, the most important results were achieved in the area of the complex utilization of shale. The Institute of Chemistry of the Sovnarkhoz Estonian SSR reported a method of obtaining detergents which will replace edible fats in industry. Experimental-industrial work was completed on the refining of shale by the solid heat-transfer method, which will make it possible to obtain high-quality gas and tar for synthetic chemistry. From the shale they will also manufacture citral -- a valuable and hard-to-obtain raw material for the production of the nutritive and medicinal vitamins A, $K_1$ and E, and also

perfumes. K. Leets, head of a sector in the Institute of Chemistry, proposed this method. Iokhannes Khint received the Lenin Prize for his method of producing silicalcite.

The scientists of Soviet Estonia, the author continues, developed the scientific bases for the creation of an energy base on the basis of the broad utilization of shale. This will make it possible to achieve the complete electrification of industry, agriculture, and transport in the country, and over time to replace gas with electricity in the home.

In 1963 Estonian scientific establishments will turn their attention mainly to the further development of chemistry -- research in the areas of the complex utilization of shale, the development of synthetic polymen chemistry, the theory and technology of the production of new construction materials with the utilization of the mineral component of shale, and the development of the scientific bases and technology of the production of nitrous fertilizer on the base of shale gas.

A great deal of attention will be devoted to the development of models of precision instruments and apparatus designed for scientific-research work, and also for the control and automatic regulation of production with the application of electronic-computer technology. Work on the study of solid state physics, computer technology, and astronomy will continue.

Turning to deficiencies which cause delays in the realization of scientific work, the author notes that work on the construction of buildings for the Academy of Sciences Estonian SSR is lagging far behind schedule. Thus, for example, in Kharku the construction of the Institute of Experimental Biology of the Academy of Sciences was intolerably delayed, and the construction of the Institute of Experimental and Clinical Medicine has not yet begun.

## 15. Current Work of Estonian Chemical Institute Described

"The Peoples Are With You, Island of Freedom!" by M. Korv, senior scientific associate of the Chemical Institute of the Estonian Academy of Sciences; Tallin, Sovetskaya Estoniya, 26 Oct 62, p 1

"Work at the Chemical Institute of the Estonian Academy of Sciences includes the planning of a new synthetic detergent factory. The institute has also explained the chemical composition of shale and has developed new methods and instruments for studying chemical compounds, mainly by means of gas chromatography. It is continuing research on synthetic vitamins and armotic principles and has helped with problems in the shale industry."

16. Abastuman' Astrophysical Seminar Discusses Study of Milky Way

"With the Astronomers of Abastuman'"; Tbilisi, Zarya Vostoka, 27 Dec 62, p 4

"The All Union Seminar on Complex Study of the Structure of the Milky Way was held recently at the Abastuman' astrophysical observatory of the Georgian Academy of Sciences. The seminar was led by Georgian Academician Ye. K. Kharadze and was attended by astronomers from Abastuman', Moscow, Puklov, Kiev, and Kazan'. Reports were heard on photometric and spectral study of stars in the Milky Way's so called dark clouds.

"Use of a large small-angle prism with a meniscus telescope in front of the objective allows Abastuman' astronomers to study dark matter around the Earth at a distance of 52,000 light years."

## Kazakh SSR

17. "Dubna" of the East

"Science and Engineering," Moscow, Nedelya, 23-29 Sep 62, p 3.

According to this article, a new center of Soviet science is springing up near Alma-Ata. It is the center of the Institute of Nuclear Physics of the Academy of Sciences Kazakh SSR. Scientists from a number of Asian countries will work together with Kazakh scientists in the eastern "Dubna."

18. New Institutes Planned For Kazakhstan

"New Institutes"; Kazahkstanskaya Pravda, Alma-Ata, 12 Dec 62, p 2

S. Mirzoyan, director of the State Planning Institute at Alma-Ata announced that the following new institutes will be opened in Kazakhstan: a Computer Institute for "Ural" computers at the [redacted] Institute of Atomic Physics near Alma-Ata; a Petroleum Chemistry Institute in Gur'ev; an Institute of Chemistry of Natural Compounds in Chimkent, of ferrous Metallurgy in Temir-Tau, of Biology in Tselinograd, of Concentration and Metrallurgy in Alma-Ata. A cosmic ray station will be set up by the Academy of Sciences in the mountains near Alma-Ata.

19. Conference in Alma-Ata Devoted to Making Full Use of Semimetallic Raw Materials

"All-Union Conference"; Alma-Ata, Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 30 Nov 62, p 1

The All-Union Technical Conference on new methods of complex processing of semimetallic raw materials opened yesterday in Alma-Ata. Among those present were; K. M. Simakov, deputy chairman of the Kazakhstan Council of Ministers; K. I. Satpayev, president of the Kazakhstan Academy of Sciences; A. M. Sirazutdinov, Chairman of the State Committee of the Kazakhstan Council of Ministers for coordination of Scientific Research Work; and K. B. Bilyalov, Minister of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education.

20. Kazakhstan Science Academy Collaborates With Affiliate Groups in Synthetic Rubber Industry

"The Academy at the Factory," by V. Antonishin and Baranov; Alma-Ata, Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 28 Nov 62, p 3

"The collective of the affiliate of the Kazakhstan SSR, the Siberian division of the Irkutsk Organic Chemistry Institute, and technical engineers from the Karagandin synthetic rubber factory have developed a device for making acetaldehyde without using mercury. The group was directed by corresponding members of the Kazakhstan Academy of Sciences M. F. Shestakovskiy and I. N. Azerbayev with cooperation from the engineers Shvetsov, Yakubov, and Naumenko.

"The young collective of the academy's factory affiliate has developed several new chemical compounds, experimental devices, catalysts, and monomers.

"The industry's Central Scientific-Research Laboratory has been working on analysis of raw materials and production, and perfection of manufacturing procedures."

## Latvian SSR

### 21. Vacancies in the Latvian Academy of Sciences

"From the Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR," Riga, Sovetskaya Latviya, 20 Dec 62, p 4

The Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR announces existing vacancies for academicians and corresponding members in the following specialties:

| | Academicians | Corresponding Members |
|---|---|---|
| Technical cybernetics | 1 | -- |
| Biochemistry | 1 | -- |
| Organic chemistry | -- | 1 |
| Chemistry of elemento-organic compounds | -- | 1 |
| Chemistry of high-molecular compounds | -- | 1 |
| History of the USSR | 1 | -- |
| Lettish language | -- | 1 |
| Philosophy | -- | 1 |
| Total vacancies | 3 | 5 |

Applicants are to send the required materials to the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR, Riga, ulitsa Turgenova, 19.

22. Nuclear Reactor in the Latvian SSR

"New Nuclear Reactor," by V. Ya. Veldre, Deputy Director of the Institute of Physics of the Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR; Moscow, Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, No 11, 1962, pp 88-90

The new experimental atomic reactor, of the IRT-2000 type, begun in Salaspils 20 km from Riga, at the end of 1961, was put into operation in July 1962. The new reactor is of a research, water-water type: ordinary water is used in it as a moderator, as well as a heat-carrier. Its rated power is 2000 kw.

Research on the new reactor will embrace solid state physics, biology, chemistry, and nuclear physics. It will be conducted by various institutes of the academy and other scientific-research and higher educational establishments of Latvia, including the Riga Polytechnical Institute. The reactor will be the base for research work of the academies of sciences of the Baltic republics. A plan for its coordination has been accepted. A special council has been established, composed of representatives of scientific-research establishments and higher educational institutions of Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia to organize the work of the reactor.

The Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V. I. Vernadski of the Academy of Sciences USSR will do neutron structural research at the reactor. Associates of the laboratory of ferromagnetic phenomena of the Institute of Physics of the Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR will study the scattering of neutrons of ferromagnetic materials with the aim of studying the influence of irradiation on their magnetic, mechanical, and electrical properties.

Biological research will be conducted at the reactor by the biology faculty of the Latvian University, the Institutes of Biology, Microbiology, Forestry Problems and Wood Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR, and also by the Institutes of Biology and Physiology of the Academies of Sciences of the Estonian and Lithuanian SSR's.

Work is planned on the physiology of animals, plants, and microorganisms. In particular, it is proposed to devote a great deal of attention of problems of heredity.

The Institute of Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR will conduct research on the effect of radiation on electrochemical processes.

## Lithuanian SSR

### 23. Lithuanian Academy of Sciences Elects New Members

"A New Squad of Academicians"; Vilnius, Sovetskaya Litva, 5 Dec 62, p 4

The following have just been elected academicians of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences: I. Kubilyus, dean of the Lithuanian State University imeni V. Kapsukas; K. Meshkuaskas, director of the Institute of Economics of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences; and A. Zhukauskas, chairman of the State Committee of the Lithuanian Council on Coordination of Scientific Research Work.

The following have been chosen as corresponding members of the academy: A. Nemura, deputy director of the Institute of Power Engineering and Electrical Engineering of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences; V. Neshukaytis, chief of the electrical engineering laboratory of this same institute; and instructor V. Rymka, editor of the magazine Kommunist.

Yu. Matylis, academician of the Lithanian Academy of Sciences and corresponding member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, was elected president of the Lithuanian Academy; academician Yu. Zhyugzhdu was elected vice-president; academician K. Meshkauskas became chief scientific secretary; and academician I. Kubilyus is a member of the presidium.

## Tadzhik SSR

### 24. Tadzhikistan Science Academy, State University, Pedagogical Institute Hold Joint Meeting

Dushanbe, Kommunist Tadzhikistan, 28 Dec 62, p 4

The joint scientific session of the Tadzhikistan Academy of Sciences, the Tadzhikistan State University imeni V. I. Lenin, and the Dushanbe State Pedagogical Institute imeni T. G. Shevchenko held 30 December dealt with the past 40 years of Soviet education. S. U. Umarov, president of the Tadzhikistan Academy of Sciences, opened the meeting, and among the reports were one by Prof S. A. Radzhabov, Dean of the Tadzhikistan State University.

## Turkmen SSR

25. Turkmen Academy of Sciences Opens New Scientific-Research Institutes

"In a Few Lines"; Moscow, Pravda, 8 Nov 62, p 6

"The network of scientific-research institutes of the Turkmen Academy of Sciences is expanding. The Central Scientific-Research Laboratory for the Chemistry of the Refining of Oil and Gas is being set up at the Krasnovodsk oil refining plant.

"An Institute of Regional Medicine has been set up in the academy's Division of Biological Sciences."

26. Petroleum Chemistry Conference Held in Ashkhabad

"Forum of Scholars"; Baku, Bakinskiy Rabochiy, 25 Nov 62, p 4

"The Central Asian Conference on Petroleum Chemistry and the Refining of Hydorcarbon Gases opened 22 November in Ashkhabad. Scientists from Moscow, Kiev, Baku, Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan, Kirgizia, and representatives of the Turkmen oil refining industry were present.

"President of the Turkmen Academy of Sciences, Sh. Batyrov, opened the conference. Academician of the Turkmen Academy of Sciences, S. R. Sergiyenko, reported on 'The Future Development of the Oil Refining Industry in Turkmenistan'.

"About 50 reports will be heard before the conference ends on 28 Nov."

## UKRAINIAN SSR

27. N. S. Khrushchev and N. V. Podgornyy Visit Synthetic Diamond Institute in Kiev

"Visit by Comrades N. S. Khrushchev and N. V. Padgornyy to Ukrainian Scientific -Research Institute"; Tallin, Sovetskaya Estoniya, 26 Dec 62, p 1

N. S. Krushchev and N. V. Podgornyy, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party, visited the Ukrainian Scientific-Research Institute of Synthetic Superhard Materials and Instruments. They toured the institute and heard V. N. Bakul', the director, discuss the production and applications of synthetic diamonds and various construction materials produced at the institute. Comrade Krushchev commented on the value of synthetic diamonds, especially in the instrument industry.

## UZBEK SSR

### 28. President of Uzbek Academy of Sciences Agrees That Scientific-Research Work Must Be Reorganized

"The Contribution of Uzbekistan Scientists," by U. Arifov, President of the Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR; Moscow, Pravda, 10 Dec 62, p 1

In this article U. Arifov, President of the Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR, discussed scientific-research work in Uzbek SSR in light of the November plenary session of the Central Committee CPSU. He agrees with the resolution recommending the reorganization of the leadership of the scientific-research and design organizations, noting that the results will be the solution of the fundamental problems of science and the strengthening of the ties between science and industry.

Referring to Khrushchev's speech about the coordination of the work of republic academies of science, Arifov says that this is a very real problem in Uzbekistan. The four academies of the Central Asian republics presently work disassociated from one another. There are many problems, such as the complex utilization of mountain territories and the desert, which can be solved only by their joint efforts.

Many institutes of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences are doing research which has practical significance, he adds. For instance, a collective at the Institute of Atomic Physics is working on the application of isotopes in various areas of science and technology. Interesting results have been obtained in the use of atomic radiation to hasten the maturation of some agricultural crops, increase their yield, and improve the quality of production.

### 29. Science and Agriculture in the Uzbek SSR

"In the Laboratories of Scientists"; Tashkent, Narodnoye Khozyaystvo Uzbekistana, No 8, Aug 62, pp 88-90

In this article, representatives of various institutes in Tashkent discuss the contributions of these institutes to the development of agriculture.

Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR S. S. Sadykov, director of the Institute of Genetics and Physiology of Plants of the Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR, states that his institute has 12 laboratories, (including laboratories of genetics, physiology of plants, biochemistry, radiation biology, systematics, formation of species, and

others), in which the scientists solve problems connected with increasing the productivity and accelerating the development of cultured plants, particularly the early-ripening, yield, and resistance to diseases of the cotton plant. Some progress has been made in this field, and a new type of cotton plant, AN-316, has been introduced by a group of scientists and scientific associates of the laboratory of systematics and formation of species of the cotton plant, which is headed by Prof F.M. Mauer. In the laboratory of econogy of cultured plants, which is headed by Academician M.V. Mukhamedzhanov, a new agrobiological process has been developed to obtain high yields of early-ripening varieties of the cotton plant.

Candidate of Agricultural Sciences V.L. Golodkovskiy, also associated with the Institute of Genetics and Physiology of Plants, states that work on the genetics of corn is also being done at the institute. They are studying methods of applying mineral and nitrogen-phosphorus fertilizers of corn crops. Scientists Kh. D. Dzhabarov, T.R. Rashidov, scientific associate R.Kh. Muradova, and others are conducting experiments dealing with the content of protein in grain. Candidate of Agricultural Sciences Kh. I. Ibragimov is doing work on the genetics of alfalfa.

Candidate of Medical Sciences A.G. Grinevich of the Institute of Botany, and head of its laboratory of radiation microbiology, notew that the laboratory was organized in November 1961. A group of scientists there is working on the factor that increases the activity of useful forms of micro-organisms. Scientific associates B. Talipov and D. Ogay are working on increasing the activity of lactic acid bacteria, particularly those which saturate milk products. Scientific associate I. Ahazykov is working on the solution of problems connected with increasing the fertility of soil.

Candidate of Biological Sciences S.Kh. Chevrenidi, head of the division of vegetable raw material of the Institute of Botany, tells about the study of the flora of Uzbekistan carried out at the institute. Of particular interest to the scientists are the tannic, saponin-bearing, and medicinal plants.

## II. MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

### USSR

### 30. Organization of Public Health Agencies in the Soviet Union

"Organization of Public Health in the USSR," edited by Prof N.A. Vinogradov, Moscow, 1962, Chap. 9, pp 606-616

The following diagrams, showing the structure of the various public health departments in the Soviet Union, represent the most recent information on the organization and administration of these agencies.

Many structural changes took place following a resolution regarding the Ministry of Health USSR in 1959 which stated that the basic tasks facing public health agencies were:

1. To study the status of health and develop measures for decreasing mortality and morbidity among the population.

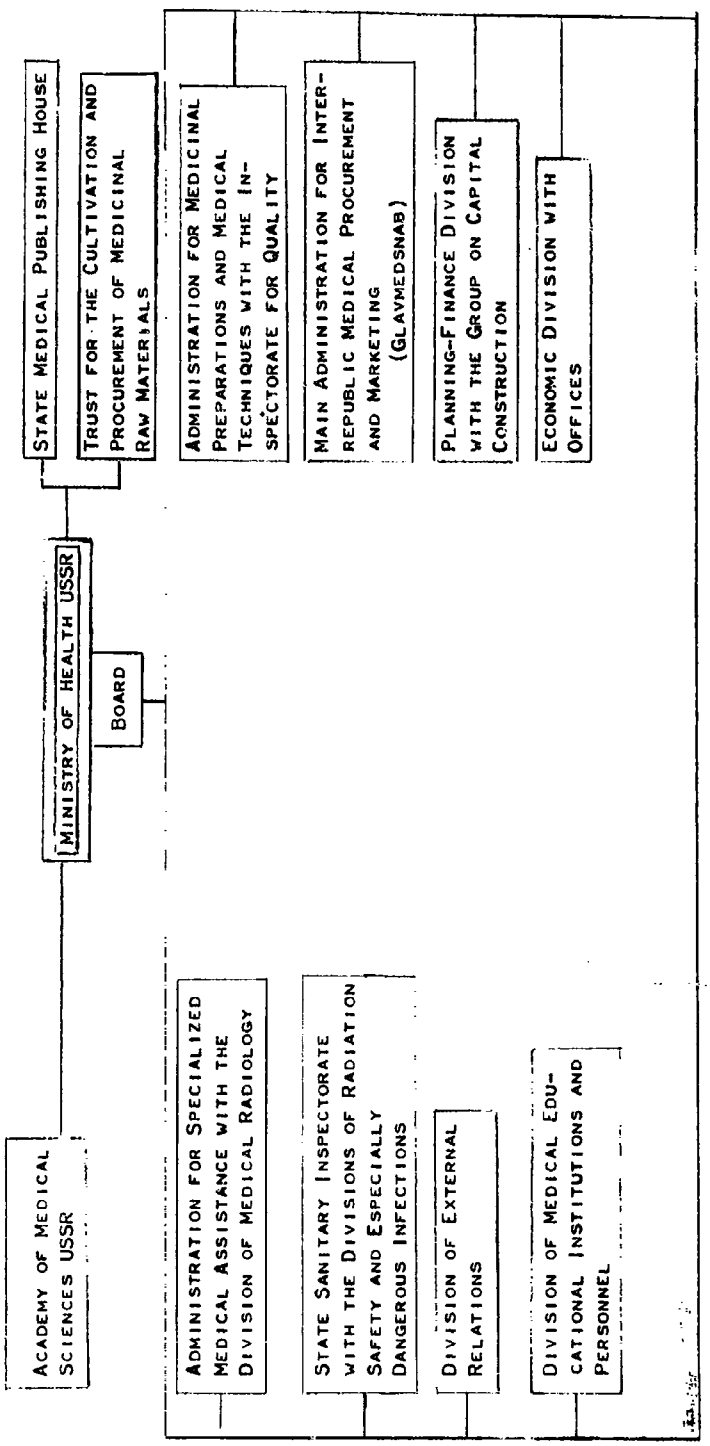
2. To develop measures for bringing public and free medical assistance closer to the population.

3. To develop measures for further improving the sanitary status of the country.

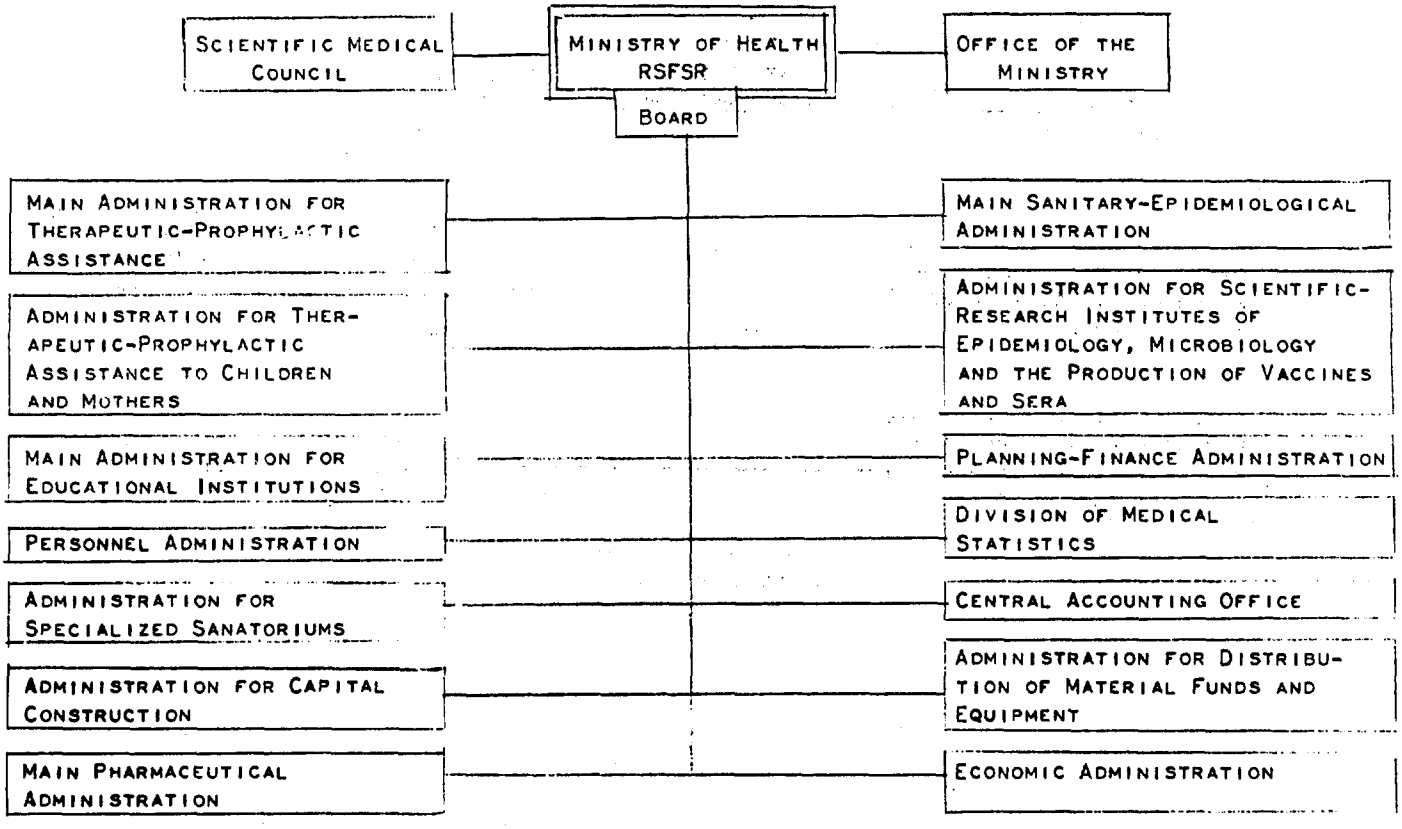
4. To render methodical assistance to the Ministries of Health of the Union Republics.

The changes were to aid in fulfilling these tasks, but it is noted that certain deficiencies still remain.

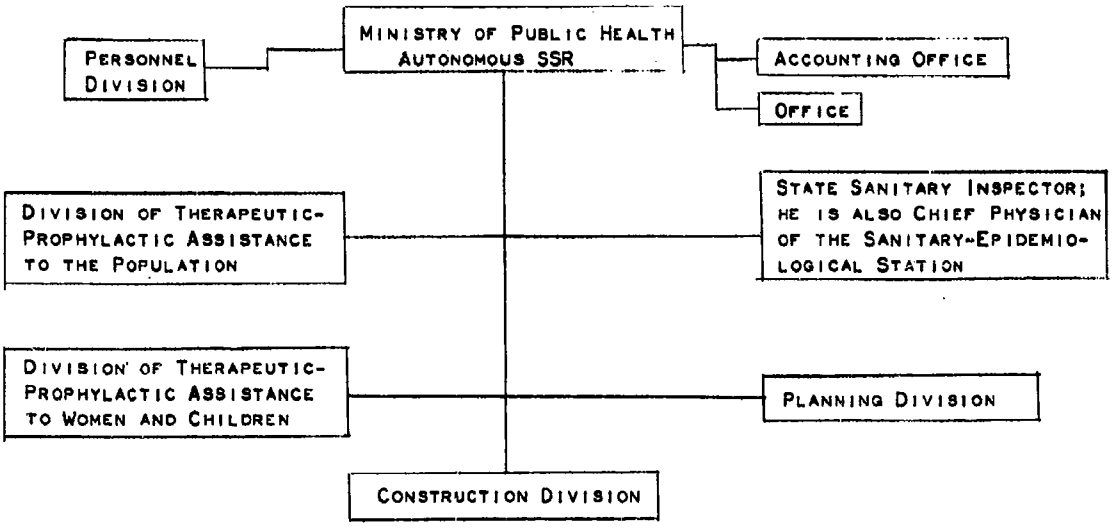
## STRUCTURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH USSR



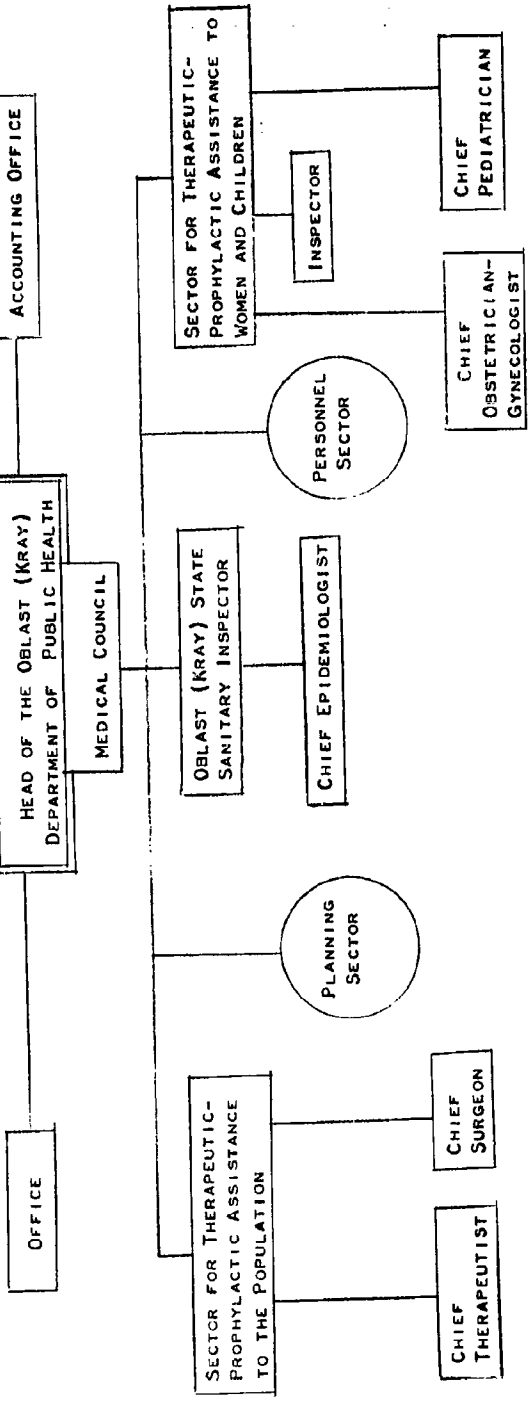
## STRUCTURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH RSFSR



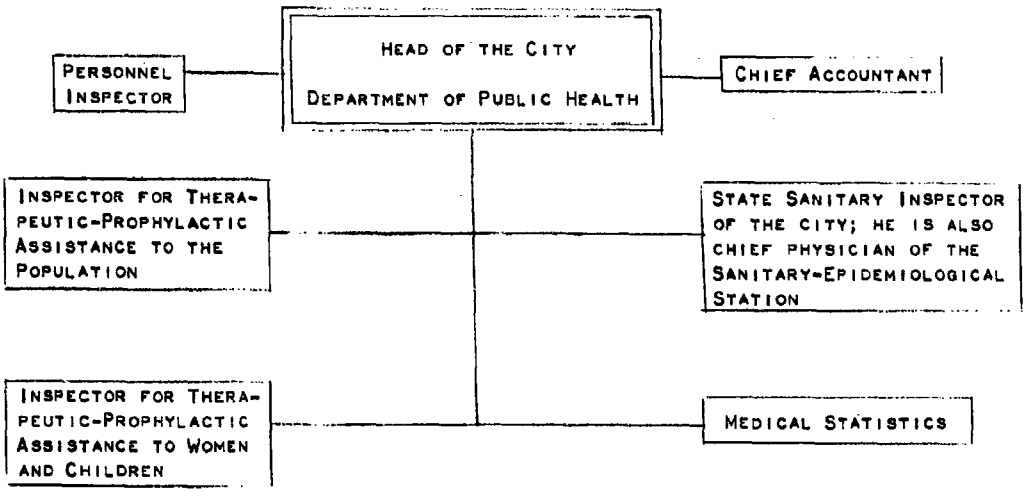
## STRUCTURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AUTONOMOUS SSR



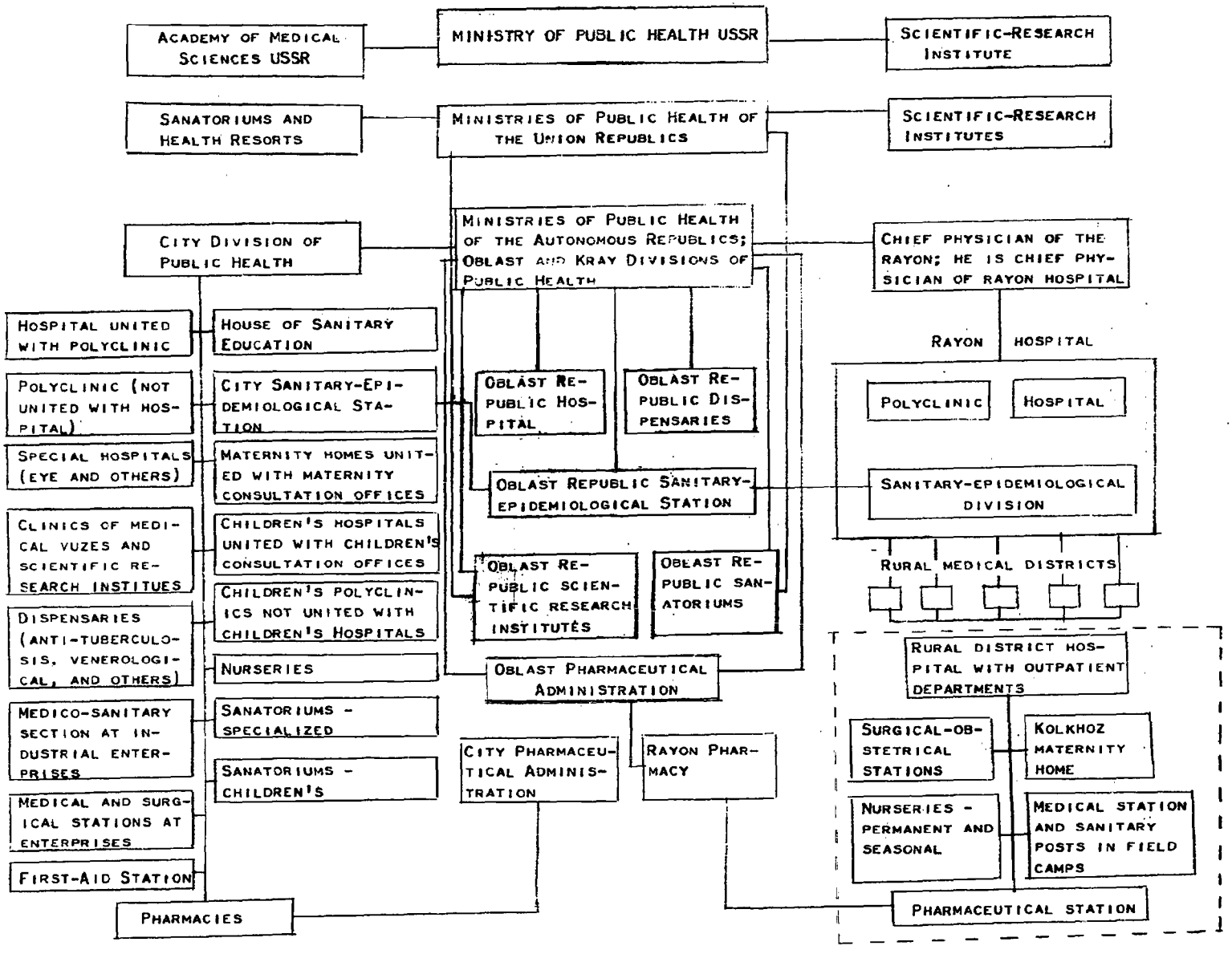
## STRUCTURE OF THE OBLAST (KRAY) DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH



## STRUCTURE OF THE CITY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH



# DIAGRAM OF THE ORGANIZATION OF PUBLIC HEALTH IN THE USSR




C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

31. Improvements Needed in Public Health Services

"Labor and the Health of Soviet Man"; Moscow, Pravda, 17 Sep 62, p 1

This editorial describes some of the advances made in public health service to the population of the Soviet Union, such as the establishment of a wide network of medical institutions, medical facilities attached to industrial enterprises, free qualified medical assistance, lengthening of the average life expectancy, the popularization of physical culture, and the successful development of medical science, all leading to strengthening the health of Soviet man for the building of a new communist society.

But there are also some shortcomings. The party foresees the further improvement and development of all forms of highly qualified medical service to the population. A wide program of works have been outlined to accomplish this. The task is now to achieve absolute fulfillment of this program so that the appropriations set aside by the government for the development of national public health will be effectively put to use.

Plans for construction of new medical establishments are not always fulfilled. There are also deficiencies in the development of the medical industry. Certain preparations which are much in demand are not produced because the necessary raw materials are not available.

Soviet scientists and medical personnel are called on to develop research directed at surmounting the diseases which are most dangerous to man, and to produce new valuable preparations and create new medical instruments.

Local party and soviet agencies are obliged to pay more attention to the development of public health. They should bring order to the construction of medical institutions and enterprises of the medical industry, manifest more care about satisfying urgent needs of hospitals and polyclinics, become interested in the conditions under which physicians live and work, and what their problems and interests are. The task of the party committees is to strive for more activity by party organizations of medical institutions which should support everything that is the best, foremost, and most progressive in the theory and practice of national public health and medicine.

32. New Medical Research and Information Institute Formed in Soviet Medical Sciences Academy

"A Medical Information Institute Has Been Formed"; Moscow, Trud, 27 Dec 63, p 4

"An All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Medical and Medico-technological Information has been added to the Soviet Academy of Medical Sciences. More than a thousand Soviet and foreign scientists will take part in its work.

"The institute will have a Museum of the History of Medicine and will sponsor 'medical Thursdays' when prominent scientists will report on medical achievements."

33. To Study Poisons

"Center for Combating Poisonings"; Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 8 Jan 63, p 1

A Center for Combating Acute Poisonings has been organized on the base of the therapeutic clinic of the Moscow Institute of First Aid imeni Sklifosovskiy. A clinical department, an artificial kidney department, and a chemical-analytical laboratory have been established.

34. First Voice Laboratory in USSR Founded in Leningrad

"In the Voice Laboratory," by V. Krivoshein; Frunze, Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 23 Dec 62, p 4

The first voice laboratory in the country has been established at the Leningrad Scientific-Research Institute of Diseases of the Ear, Throat, Nose, and Speech. The new laboratory, headed by Candidate of Medical Sciences N.F. Lebedev, will offer assistance to student vocalists, professional singers, announcers, and actors whose voices have grown weak or have lost their flexibility and beauty.

35. Scientific-Research Institute of Blood Transfusion Celebrates 30th Anniversary

Moscow, Izvestiya, 26 Dec 62, p 6

"The Scientific-Research Institute of Blood Transfusion observed its 30th anniversary. Through the years the institute has trained about 5,000 specialists."

36. Construction of All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Antibiotics Delayed

"They Lost the Time Table," by V. Naumov; Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 1 Dec 62, p 2

In a brief article the author complains that the building of the All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Antibiotics on Varshavskiye Shosse is in its third year of construction, with still no prospects for completion. Meanwhile, boxes of valuable instruments are accumulating.

37. Meeting of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR

"Symposiums on Problems of Science"; Moscow, Meditsinskiy Rabotnik, 25 Sep 62, p 1

The 16th session of theGeneral Meeting of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR directed the presidium of the academy to hold a discussion of methodological problems of medical science, according to this article.

An all-academy symposium devoted to social problems of medicine and criticism of bourgeois medical sociology was to be held at the end of 1962. It was decided to hold symposiums on Pavlov's teachings and a clinical session on methodological problems of medical genetics at the end of 1963 or the beginning of 1964.

V.D. Timakov, G.V. Vygodchikov, and S.A. Sarkisov, members of the presidium of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, were to head the organization committees for these symposiums.

38. Conference on Cybernetics Opens in Moscow

"Cybernetics in Surgery"; Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 17 Dec 62, p 1

A conference on cybernetics opened on 17 December in Moscow at the Institute of Surgery imeni A. V. Vishnevskiy of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR. The main speaker was the institute's director, Prof A. A. Vishnevskiy, member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

39. Neuropathologists and Psychiatrists Meet

"Free Old Age From the Captivity of Disease," Leningrad, Leningradskaya Pravda, 24 Oct 62, p 4

The First All-Russian Congress of Neuropathologists and Psychiatrists met recently in the Palace of Culture imeni S.M. Kirov to discuss problems of infectious diseases of the nervous system, encephalitis, and the problem of aging of the organism.

Prof N.I. Grashchenkov, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences USSR, active member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, an outstanding Soviet neuropathologist, and delegate of the congress, noted that the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, particularly the Ukrainian Institute of Gerontology, is successfully studying general hygienic and medical problems of aging of the organism. They are now embarking on a fundamental study of biological processes of aging.

The Academy of Sciences USSR attaches a great significance to works in this field. Recently a permanent special section for biology of aging was established as part of the scientific council on the complex problem of physiology of the Academy of Sciences USSR. The section for the study of the biology of aging is the coordination center for theoretical and experimental research in this field. It will make recommendations to scientific institutions.

40. Meeting at Sechenov Medical Institute

"Regulation of Functions of the Organism," V. Men'shikov, Candidate of Medical Sciences; Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 8 Jan 63, p 4

A recent conference organized by the First Moscow Medical Institute imeni I.M. Sechenov was devoted to the regulation of functions of the organism. Physicians and scientific workers from 68 medical vuzes, therapeutic and scientific establishments of various cities of the Russian Federation, the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and other republics and guests from Rumania and Czechoslovakia took part in the conference.

About 50 reports dealt with basic biochemical, physiological, and clinical problems connected with the participation of catecholamines in the regulation of functions of the organisms and in normal and pathological conditions.

41. Neurosurgeons Meet in Moscow

"Conference of Fighters for Health," by R. Dermidontov; Moscow, Izvestiya, 29 Nov 62, p 3

The 16th All-Union Conference of Neurosurgeons opened in Moscow on 28 November. Its first session was devoted to problems of the most difficult operations, removal of tumors of the hypophysis, tumors which are located deep under the large hemispheres of the brain.

Various specialists and medical men work in close cooperation on the problem of early diagnosis of brain tumors at the Institute of Neurosurgery imeni N.N. Burdenko. Many reports at the conference discussed the problems of the necessity of close cooperation between specialists wherever surgery of brain tumors is being studied.

Reports of neurosurgeons from Moscow, Leningrad, and Kiev were devoted to surgical treatment of tumors of the hypophysis. The experience of Leningrad scientists demonstrates that modern surgical techniques and anesthetics make removal of tumors of the hypophysis a safe operation.

The conference also dealt with techniques of operations, and the postoperation period. Scientists have achieved great successes in combating encephalomalacia and edema of the brain during the operation. The exchange of work experience and the latest advances among scientists will lead to future perfection of all neurosurgery, according to the article.

42. All-Union Symposium on Surgical Treatment of Coronary Disease Held In Moscow

"All-Union Symposium of Surgeons"; Moscow, Izvestiya, 25 Nov 62, p 6

"The Symposium of Surgical Treatment of Coronary Diseases and Infarcts of the Myocardium, held by the Institute of Cardiovascular Surgery of the Academy of Medical Sciences, has concluded its work. It provoked the great interest of physicians and scientific workers, for along with therapeutic treatment, surgical possibilities have been discovered for control of one of the widespread heart diseases.

"Thereports, communications, and numerous speeches of surgeons, therapists, physiologists, and anatomists emphasized the fact that the joint fruitful work of medical men of various specialties is creating more and more favorable premises for the successful treatment of coronary disease."

42a. Symposium on Surgical Treatment of Coronary Disease Held

"The Heart and the Surgeon," by A. N. Bakulev; Moscow, Izvestiya, 4 Dec 62, p 5

This is a report of the first symposium in the Soviet Union to be devoted to theoretical and practical questions of surgical treatment of coronary disease, which was organized by the Institute of Cardiovascular Surgery of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR. Scientifice workers and doctors from Moscow, Leningrad, and many other cities of the Soviet Union participated in the symposium.

Anatomists, physciologists, and surgeons have proved by numerous experiments on animals that it is possible to create supplementary sources of blood supply for the heart muscle at the expense of some adjacent organs with which the heart is connected by latent, nonfunctioning blood vessels. The pericardium can be united with the heart muscle by an operation. It has been established that if blood from the so-called internal mammary artery is sent into the heart muscle it can provide supplementary nourishment without damage to the organism. It has also been proved that it is possible to attach any organ of the thoracic or abdominal cavity enriched by blood vessels to the heart and in this way supplement the blood supply of the heart muscle.

Many reports of terapists and roengtenologists established the fact that present-day diagnostic methods make it possible to determine the degree of damage to the heart vessels and the expedience of any particular method of treatment.

Surgeons have proved, on the basis of treating several thousand patients, that technically these operations are simple, safe, and available to a wide circle of surgeons. It is characteristic of this fact that Prof M. Batezzati and Prof I. Donini of Genoa, who attended the conference, had data on the results of similar operations which agreed with the material of Soviet surgeons. The operation is effective in about 70% of the cases. In the remaining cases it has no effect. The question of whether this is due to insufficiently precise indexes or to some other circumstances will be subject to thorough study.

Nevertheless, the author concludes, one thing is important: contemporary medicine is acquiring new ways of treating coronary disease and such complications as severe infarct of the myocardium and cardiac aneurysm. Of course, many problems remain unsolved. The greatest effect will be obtained only when the efforts of therapists, surgeons, physiologists, biochemists, and other representatives of medical science are directed (even more than they are now) toward solving the problem of coronary disease.

43. Therapy Institute Holds Conference on Effects of Climate on Human Organism

"Climate and Health"; Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 26 Nov 62; p 1

"The Institute of Therapy of the Academy of Medical Sciences, USSR, which for several years has been studying the effects of climate on the human organism and especially on cardiovascular patients, held a conference to discuss this work. Physicians and scientists form 40 Soviet cities were present.

"One report dealt with the effect of antarctic climate on men. Dr Bystrov reported on the health of members of an expedition to the station "Vostok," where the temperature falls to 80° below zero.

"Reports from Turkmenistan, Kirgizia, and Armenia dealt with effects of torrid and mountainous climates."

44. Conference of Medicogeographers Held in Leningrad

"Medicine and Geography;" Leningrad, Leningradskaya Pravda, 25 Nov 62, p 4

"The first All-Union Scientific Conference on Medical Geography of the Geographic Society USSR, the Medical Geography sector of the Institute of the Geography of Siberia and the Far East of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, and a number of other organizations.

"Some of the questions which medicogeographers are studying are the diseases of man and the places of habitation of animals infectious disease vectors, the revelation of the rayons which have a favorable influence on health, the calculation of the dissemination of medicinal herbs, and the compilation of medical-geographical atlases of the USSR and foreign countries.

"The participants of the conference paid special attention to the preparation of scientific cadres in the field of medical geography and also to the teaching of the principles of medical geography in the country's medical VUZes and universities."

45. Scientific Expedition to Study Wild Monkeys in Vietnam

"Sent on a Mission by Science;" Moscow, Izvestiya, 31 Oct 62, p 6

"An expedition from the Institute of Experimental Medicine has set off for the jungles of Vietnam. The expedition is headed by B. Lyapin, the director of the institute. Four daredevils will catch wild monkeys for scientific research."

46. Physicians to Take Evening Courses

"University for Physicians"; Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 19 Nov 62, p 2

Solyanka, house No 7, is the address of the Scientific Research Roentgeno-radiological Institute in Moscow. It is now also a university for physicians where the laboratories, halls, and offices of the institute become auditoriums and rooms for practical studies in the evenings, twice a week. The students of the university are to become familiar with the newest methods of roentgenodiagnostics and radiation treatment, with new instruments and apparatus created in the institute, and with the system of protective equipment for medical personnel who work with radioactive isotopes.

The university is intended to have a 2-year course. Prof L. S. Rozenshtraukh is the dean of the roentgenodiagnostic faculty, and Prof A. V. Kozlova is the dean of the radiation therapy faculty. The rector of the university is Prof I. G. Lagunova. There are now more than 30 Instructors, who donate their time as a public service.

47. Pharmaceutical Education

"Plan of Instruction for Pharmacy Institutes (Faculties)," by G. P. Pivnenko, A. K. Sukhomlinov, and L. S. Kazarnovskiy, Kharkov Pharmacy Institute; Moscow, Aptechnoye Delo, Vol 11, No 5, Sep-Oct 62, pp 48-51

The revised plan for instruction in Pharmacy Institutes and Faculties proposes the following:

1. All disciplines bearing on pharmaceutical education, with the exception of physical education and a foreign language should be included in the 36-hour study week of the students. Physical education and the study of a foreign language should be a part of the curiculum of students in the upper classes.

2. Small groups of students are periodically to be assigned to do practical work in apothecary shops, control-analytical laboratories, and galenopharmaceutical enterprises.

3. State examinations on dialectic and historical metarialism and complex examinations on disciplines bearing on subjects connected with pharmacy education (pharmaceutical chemistry, drug technology, pharmacognosy, forensic chemistry, pharmacology, and others) to be taken by the students.

The plan calls for greater coordination in the study of the mutually related disciplines.

## REPUBLICS

48. Seminar On Feeding Antibiotics to Livestock

"Antibiotics"; Minsk, Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 16 Dec 62, p 2

A seminar on the Use of Antiobiotics in Livestock Feeding was held in Brest Oblast. Representatives from various Belorussian kilkhozes reported on the effectivenes of various antibiotic preparations.

## 49. Conference on Gerontology and Geriatrics Held in Estonian SSR

"Scientists Fight Old Age," by M. Strunko; Tallin, Sovetskaya Estoniya, 3 Jan 63, p 4

A Scientific-Methodological Conference on Gerontology and Geriatrics was held at the initiative of the Republic Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge and Tartu State University. Scientific Knowledge and Tartu State University. Scientists from Leningrad also participated.

Professor I. Sibul', G. Kingisepp, P. Bogovskiy, Doctor of Medicine M. Kask, Dr V. Pashkov, and others analyzed the contemporary state of studies on the problems of longevity and compared ideas on ways to expalin the biological mechanisms of aging and on methods of treating the aged. The speakers noted that priority in working out the problems of longevity belongs tc our scientists -- I. I. Mechnikov, S. P. Botkin, I. P. Pavlov, and A. A. Bogomol'yets. Scientists of the Soviet Union initiated the calling of the first special conference in Kiev in 1938.

Already the average life expectancy of Soviet citizens is exactly 70 years. In the Soviet Union, for every one million inhabitants there are 104 people who are over 100 years old. In the US there are only 14; in France, 7; in England, 6; and in Japan, 1.

Addressing medical workers, the participants outlined a concrete program of measures directed at improving the quality of sanitary-instructive work and at broad propaganda of physical culture and sports -- the bases of the fight for longevity.

## 50. Conference of Oncologists and Radiologists Held in Alma-Ata

"Conference of Oncologists and Radiologists"; Alma-Ata. Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 28 Oct 62, p 3

"The Sixth Conference of oncologists and radiologists, together with the visiting session from the Institute of Oncology of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, has just ended in Alma-Ata. Ninety reports were heard on various pressing problems of oncology and radiology, including a report by the Minister of Health of Kazakhstan, S. R. Karynbayev, on the state of onoclogical service in the republic. In all, 1,150 doctors and scientific workers attended the conference.

"Experiences in prophylaxis, diagnostics, and cancer treatment were exchanged, and the group noted the great done by the republic's health institutes and by the young institute of oncology and radiology. A republic Scientific Society of Oncologists and Radiologists was organized and its directors chosen.

"N. N. Rodionov and N. D. Dzhandil'din, secretaries of the Kazakhstan Communists Party, also attended the conference."

51. Kirghiz Medical Institute Conducts Lectures on Normal Anatomy in Local Factories

"Medical Knowledge For the Workers," by Ye. Kubanova, postgraduate student in normal anatomy at the Kirghiz Medical Institute; Frunze, Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 20 Dec, p 3

The normal anatomy department of the Kirghiz Medical Institute has conducted 36 lectures on normal human anatomy in Frunze factories. Any group may arrange to hear such a lecture. The department also gives talks as part of a tour of its museum, a facility used mainly by school children.

52. Kirgiz Red Cross Society Meets

"The Fifth Congress of the Republic Red Cross Society"; Frunze, Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 28 Nov 62, p 1

The Fifth Congress of the Red Cross Society of the Kirgiz SSR convened on 27 November.

One of the speakers noted the positve experiment of the Moskovskiy Rayon Committee. Here popular sanitary detachments were organized to look after the cleanliness of settlements and propagandize sanitary and hygenic knowledge.

Participating in the work of the congress were Secretary of the Central Committee of the Kirgiz Communist Party A. Tokombayev, Minister of Public Health of the republic A. Aydaraliyev, and Vice-President of the Executive Committee of the Red Cross and Red Crescent of the USSR Z. S. Mayorova.

53. Medical Shock Workers of Communist Labor Meeting in Riga

"Meeting of the Medical Shock Workers of Communist Labor"; Riga, Sovetskaya Latviya, 27 Jan 63; p 1

The first Latvian meeting of medical shock workers for Communist labor was held in Riga on 26 January 1963. Amoat the reports given by republic medical workers was one by Latvian Public Health Minster V. V. Kanep which noted that more than 8000 health workers are now competing for the honorary title of shock workers of Communist labor. Nearly 400 medical workers have already earned it.

54. Conference of Baltic Veterinarians Held in Kaunas

"Conference of Veterinarians of the Baltic Area"; Tallin, Sovetskaya Litva, 31 Oct 62, p 2

A conference-seminar of veterinary workers of the Baltic area concluded its work yesterday in the Lithuanian Veterinary Academy in Launas. About 150 people participated in the conference; guests from nearly all republics attended.

In the course of the 2-day conference the participants heard and discussed 16 reports on the problems of veterinary workers in safeguarding the high productivity and safety of animals, and shared experiences regarding the prevention and treatment of various diseases in animals. The specialists became acquainted with the activity of the Veterinary Academy and visited model farms.

The Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, the Minister of Production and Procurement of Agricultural Products of the Lithuanian SSR T. Songayla, and the Head of the Department of Veterinary Sciences of the Ministry of Agriculture USSR T. Boyko participated in the conference.

The conference-seminar will continue in Riga and Tallin.

55. Director Duscusses Activities of Dushanbe Institute of Epidemiology and Hygiene

"Scientists -- in Public Health," by docent M. Rasulov, Director of the Dushanbe Institute of Epidemiology and Hygiene (DIEG); Dushanbe, Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 31 Oct 62, p 2

This article describes the work of the Dushanbe Institute of Epidemiology and Hygiene (DIEG) in eliminating and sharply reducing a number of infectious diseases in Tadzhikistan.

DIEG has concentrated its attention in recent years on the fight against acute intestinal diseases, especially dysentery, peritoneal typhus, ascariasis and others.

A group of DIEG workers under the leadership of A. V. Yasinskiy studied the characteristics of the spread of dysentery in different climatic zones of the republic and on the basis of this developed a differentiated system of antiepidemic measures.

The broad utilization of a new method of indicating causative agents of acute intestinal infections (the increase in the phage titer) proved very helpful in solving these problems. Applying this method, V. G. Arskiy studied the epidemiologic role of separate factors in the transmission of dysentery.

The reduction of morbidity of dysentery depends on the successful fight against flies. L. Ya. Il'yashenko, Ye. F. Gadzhey, and P. Ya. Leviev are engaged in a complex study of rational methods of dealing with flies.

For the first time scientific work is being conducted to elucidate the role of pathogenic intestinal bacilli and salmonella in the origin of acute intestinal diseases. L. S. Koretskaya and V. Z. Yelfimova are working on this problem.

K. T. Kasymov, A. N. Pavlovich, Ye. A. Zaboslayeva, T. A. Rasulova, and P. V. Zadvornyak, workers at the institute, also conducted valuable research.

The Department of Hygiene, headed by K. B. Baratov, is studying the influence of the construction of settlements and various industrial enterprises on the pollution of open reserviors and is determining the significance of water as a means of transmitting infection in the dissemination of intestinal diseases.

DIEG workers K. K. Karimova, Kh. I. Mamkeyeva, V. F. Burmakina, and L. A. Markar'yants, under the leadership of the head of the Department of Parasitology, Ye. S. Kalmykov, are working on improving the system of measures directed toward reducing illnesses due to ascariasis.

Workers of the institute do a significant part of their work in the rayons, where they assist local public health organs. A special expedition of the institute, in addition to studying the peculiarities of the epidemiology of acute intestinal infections in the southern rayons, achieved a sharp reduction in the morbidity of dysentery, especially in Moskovskiy rayon. Scientific worker Yu. L. Degtyarev organized and carried out experimental-demonstration work on the significant reduction of the morbidity of peritoneal typhus.

Workers of the Department of Virology studied the results of injections of live vaccine against poliomyelitis. Under their leadership and control thousands of vaccinations were administered in the republic, which made it possible to reduce the morbidity of poliomyelitis to a minimum.

The collaboration and joint work of DIEG with institutes of other republics has become a tradition. At the suggestion of the Moscow Institute of Labor and Hygiene and Occupational Diseases Kh. U. Muminov of DIEG is studying professional diseases of miners and is developing methods of preventing these diseases, under the direction of Prof Ye. V. Khukhurina. At the suggestion of the same institute, (scientific directo A. K. [illegible] Kulygheva), A. A. Babayev is studying the working conditions of the builders of the Nura hydroelectric power plant, the largest in Central Asia.

M. S. Zakharova, of the Moscow Institute of Epidemology and Microbiology imeni N. F. Gamaleya, is directing the work of I. S. Sattarov "Fundamental Epidemiologic Peculiarities of Whooping Cough in Tadshik SSR." DIEG also maintains a close tie with the Leningrad Institute of Experimental Medicine, the Moscow Institute of Poliomyelitis and Virus Encephalitis, and other institutions.

The Chair of Epidemiology of the Central Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians and its director Prof I. S. Bezdenezhynkh have personally greatly assisted DIEG.

DIEG workers A. V. Yasinskiy and V. G. Arskiy head an antiepidemic brigade which assists the local population in the struggle against dysentery.

A collective of the institute developed a system of zonal measures for thestruggle against ascariasis that is widely used in the republic. All-round therapeutic and preventive measures embrace entire population zones in the foothills of the Turkestan and Gissar mountain ranges. Ye. S. Kalmykov and K. K. Karimova are participating directly in the planning, organization and direction of this work.

DIEG is lending organizational-procedural assistance to public health problems of the laboratory diagnosis of infectious diseases and the organization of the correct work of the sanitary-epidemiological stations. Consultant assistance is rendered to the Gissarskiy and Leninskiy rayons under the guidance of the institute. Work is being done on the preparation of cadres for the practical establishments of public health.

56. Conference on High Altitude Physiology and Pathology Held in Dushanbe

"High-Altitude Problems," by E. Offengenden; Dushanbe, Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 24 Oct 62, p 3

"The Tadzhikistan Medical Institute imeni Avitsenna is concerned, among other things, with the effect of high altitude on human beings. Since 1958 various departments of the institute have been participating in expeditions to the Pamir Mountains. The recent scientific conference in Dushanbe on problems of high-altitude physiology and pathology discussed results of these expeditions.

"Eminent scientists A. D. Slonim (Leningrad) and N. N. Sirotinin (Kiev) were at the conference.

"N. V. Kantorovich and lecturer M. M. Mirrakhimov, scientists from Frunze, reported on the influence of the high mountains of Kirgizia on the human organism. Tadzhik scholars B. M. Braginskiy, A. G. Glushchenko, M. G. Gulyamov, Yu. I. Datkhayev, and others reported on the metabolism and interaction of vitamins in the original inhabitants, on the characteristics of the surgical phase of narcosis, on the condition of the nervous system at high altitudes, etc. There were 32 reports in all.

"The works of the conference will be published in a special collection."

57. Doctors Hold Fourth Scientific Conference in 1962 in Tadzhikistan

"Scientific Conference of Physicians," by T. Nazarov; Dushanbe, Kommunist Tadshikistana, 26 Dec 62, p 4

The fourth scientific conference this year was held in the Tadzhikistan Medical Institute imeni Abuali Ibn-Sino. Among the 28 reports heard was one on the influence of B-complex vitamins on fermentation during athero-sclerosis. Another concerned the use of nylon net to strengthen stitching in esophagus operations.

58. Conference Discusses Artificial Circulation During Heart Surgery

"The Heart Will Beat"; Kiev, Pravda Ukrainy, 14 Deb 62, p 4

The Ukrainian Institute for Tuberculosis and Heart Surgery is noted for its use of an artificial circulation device during heart operations. The device was developed under the direction of Prof Nikolay Mikhaylovich Amasov, corresponding member of the Soviet Academy of Medical Sciences and winner of the Lenin Prize.

On 12 December a conference on heart and vascular surgery was held in Kiev. It was attended by scientists from all parts of the country. The conference was opened by P. L. Shupnik, Ukrainian Minister of Public Health.

Prof Amasov, the first speaker, discussed artificial regulation of life processes, speaking on the connections between medicine and cybernetics. Other reports on heart surgery were read by Moscow and Leningrad scientists.

59. Conference on Rural Hygiene Held in Rovno

"Briefly"; Kiev, Pravda Ukrainy, 28 Oct, p 2

"The oblast' scientific-practical conference on rural sanitation and village hygiene, called by the oblast' division of sanitation and the scientific society of epidemiologists, microbiologists, and hygienists, took place in Rovno. Physicians from Kiev, L'vov, Lutsk, Khmel'nitskiy, and Zhitomir were guests at the conference."

60. Combating Tuberculosis in Uzbekistan

"Active Methods of Combating Tuberculosis," N. Bolovin; Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 8 Jan 63, p 4

A congress of Uzbekistan phthisiatrists took place recently. The Minister of Health of the republic B. Kh. Magzumov, Prof Sh. A. Alimov, and others reported on the organization of the fight against tuberculosis. There are now more than 80 antituberculosis dispensaries, 143 offices, and 19 hospitals in the cities and villages of Uzbekistan.

"Pakhtali-Kul'," a 500-bed therapeutic-occupational sanatorium has been established in Uzbekistan. It has various types of workshops. According to the article, 5 years of experience has proven the great effectiveness of occupational therapy for tubercular patients.

Problems of epidemiology, prophylaxis, clinical diagnosis, and treatment of tuberculosis were discussed at the congress.

## III. OTHER SOVIET SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONS

### 61. Party Must Exercise More Leadership in Activity of Scientific-Research Institutes

"To Scientific Research -- a High Effectiveness," by Yu. Lavrikov, secretary of the Leningrad City Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Candidate of Economic Sciences; Moscow, Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta, No 39, 22 Sep 62, p 14

Improved party leadership of the activity of the scientific-research institutes is necessary if the institutes are to devote more of their time to problems that are directly concerned with the building of the material base of communism, the author states. For this reason, the Leningrad party organization, carrying out the orders of the Central Committee CPSU, studied the causes for the lag of individual institutes and scientific organizations in working out urgent problems.

He mentions the Scientific-Research Institute for the Polymerization of Plastics, which, it was discovered, devoted two thirds of its research plan to work "estranged" from life -- that is, of 24 themes fulfilled by the institute's departments, only eight had definite practical value.

The type of demands with respect to plans that are presented to plants and factories must also be presented to the institutes. It is necessary to develop criteria that would force each institute to work not only for an increase in the amount of research work done, as calculated in monetary terms, but also for high economic results of their research.

It is also important, he continues, that an organization have a good master. He cites as an example the Institute of Electromechanics, which was formerly subordinated to the Academy of Sciences USSR, but, at the insistence of the Leningrad party organization, was put under the State Committee on Automation and Machine Building. This new master "...analyzed the institute's work plan, divided the complex themes into stages, liquidated parellelisms and confusion in themes, strengthened the control of the ruble, and created conditions of normal intensity in the work of all of the institute's workers. The result was that the institute, with the same amount of effort, increased the quantity of developments which found practical application."

The author concludes by stating that following the orders of the Central Committee, the Leningrad party organization has begun to control party work in the scientific institutes better, and to scrutinize its defects more closely. However, much still remains to be done, and this will be done all the more quickly as the party organizations begin to take a more active role in scientific life.

## 62. Georgian Scientific Technical Society Holds Conference

"To Introduce More Widely the Achievements of Science Into the National Economy"; Tbilisi, Zarya Vostoka, 27 Oct 62, p 4

"The third plenum of the Georgian Republican Council of the Scientific Technical Society took place in the conference room of the Georgian Trade Council. The mmeting included chairmen of the primary organizations of the council, directors and specialists from the large industries and scientific organizations of the republic, workers from the Georgain Sovnarkhoz and from the State Committee on the Coordination of Scientific Research Work of the Georgian Council of Ministers, and others. They discussed the progress of scientific research work and of the introduction of scientific and technical achievements into the republic's economy.

"G. Mikeladze, chairman of the State Committee on Coordination of Scientific Research Work of the Georgian Council of Ministers, gave a report. Directors of various scientific research institutes reported on work of importance to the economy: F. Tavadze (Metallurgy), K. Kutateladze (Production of Building Materials and Silicates), K. Zavriyev (Construction Technology and Earthquake Protection), etc.

"Chairman of the council of the Scientific Technological Society of the Tbilisi factory 'Plastmass', L. Targamadze; the chief designer of the Tbilisi Machine-Building Plant imeni Kirov, Yu. Kotlyarenko, and others discussed the introduction of scientific achievements into practice.

"Secretary of the Georgian Trade Council V. Gogoberidze, head of the technical staff of the Georgian Sovnarkhoz A. Gangiya, and others also presented reports.

"The Plenum decided to increase efforts to introduce scientific achievements into practice and to improve the quality of scientific buildings and research work."

63. Lithuanian Ministry of Construction Lags in Construction of Scientific Establishments

"For the Buildings of Science -- a Green Street"; Vil'nyus, Sovetskaya Litva, 31 Oct 62, p 4

This article reports a resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers Lithuanian SSR which noted that in recent years the Ministry of Construction has not fulfilled its plans for constructing and putting into operation buildings for scientific establishments.

Further, the Council of Ministers enjoined the Ministry of Construction to complete the construction of buildings for the Institutes of Biology, Chemistry, and Chemical Technology, and the Computing Center of the Academy of Sciences in November of 1962. They suggested to the builders that they take measures to speed up the construction of the buildings for the Institute of Physics and Mathematics of the Academy of Sciences, the Lithuanian Scientific-Research Institute of Veterinary Science, and the Laboratory of "Electric Traps" for the Klaypedsk Filial of the State Institute for the Design and Planning of the Fishery Fleet (Giprorybflot).

The Ministry of Construction should begin construction of a laboratory building for the Institute of Power and Electrical Engineering in Kaunas this year. In addition, the territory of the Lithuanian Scientific-Research Institute for the Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture ought to be completely organized in the near future.

64. Teachers Study Advances in Science

"University of Scientific Knowledge for Teachers," A. Yefimov; Moscow, Sovetskaya Pedagogika, No 10, Oct 62, p 160

A University of Scientific Knowledge for Teachers, to acquaint them with the newest achievements of science and engineering, opened at the Samarkand State University imeni Alisher Navoi in March 1961 on the initiative of the oblast Pedagogical Society. In the 1961-1962 school year it had physicomathematical, biological, historical-geographical, philological, and chemical faculties. The faculties are staffed by professors and instructors of Samarkand University, on public bases, and more than 300 teachers take part in the courses.

The programs of courses on each faculty are discussed by representatives of public education agencies and an institute for advanced training of teachers. The programs foresee not only theoretical study of pressing problems of modern science, but also practical courses for the teachers in the university's laboratories.

Some topics, such as the study of problems connected with decisions of the 22d Party Congress and the new Party Program which was undertaken in the last academic year, are common to all faculties. But, according to its type, each faculty includes courses on specialized problems. For example, the physico-mathematical faculty foresees the study of problems of mechanics, cybernetics and computer mathematics, cosmic flights, semiconductors, solar energy technology, structure of fluids, theory of compounds, etc. Subjects included as courses of other faculties are also given.

65. Muscovites Talk With Scientists

"Scientisits -- Behind the Round Table"; Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 16 Nov 62, p 1

Evening meetings of Muscovites with scientists of the capital are held each month in the Central Lecture Hall of the All-Union Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge.

Recent spreches on the achievements of scientific thought and the problems that Soviet scientists are currently working on the Director of the Order of Lenin Institute of Atomic Energy imeni I. V. Kurchatov Academician A. P. Aleksandrov; Director of the Institute of Virology of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR V. M. Zhdanov; and Doctor of Technical Sciences Prof G. I. Pokrovskiy.

66. Michurian Biology Discussed at Conference

"Scientists Control the Nature of a Plant"; Moscow, Pravda, 28 Nov 62, p 2

A scientific conference on problems of the control of heredity of agricultural plants was held recently in the House of Culture of the Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy. The conference was called by the department of soil studies of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin. Academicians and corresponding members of VASKHNIL (All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin) and leaders and associates of scientific research institutions took part in the conference.

Reports were given by Academician A. A. Avakyan of VASKHNIL, Corresponding member of VASKHNIL A. S. Musiyko, Candidate of Agricultural Sciences V. N. Remeslo, and Doctor of Agricultural Sciences V. F. Khitrinskiy. Candidate of Biological Sciences T. Ya. Zarubaylo reported on the

results of research on the controlled change of plant heredity and hybridization. Other reports were presented by P. P Luk'yanenko and Academician V. S. Pustovoyt of VASKHNIL. At the concluding session, Academician T. D. Lysenko reported on "Controlled Change of the Heredity of Agricultural Plants."

According to the article, the scientific communisty showed great interest in the work of the conference, but in this connection it was puzzling that not one leading worker of the Ministry of Agriculture USSR participated in the conference.

67. MOIP Activities Reported

"Chronicle"; Moscow, Byulleten' Moskovskogo Obshchestva Ispytateley Prirody, Otdel Biologicheskiy, Vol 67, No 6, Nov/Dec 62, pp 121-129

The activities of the following components of the Moscow Society of Naturalists are reported in detail: the Section of Hydrobiology and Ichthyology, for the last half of 1962 (Chairman, Professor V. S. Lebedev); Section of Histology and Embryology, for the last half of 1961 and the first half of 1962 (Chairman, L. Ya. Blyakher); Section of Zoology, for the first half of1962; Kalinin Department, for 1960 and 1961. Some reports presented dealt with pathogenic microorganisms, the biology of algae, cellular equilibrium, cell structure, gland regeneration, mitosis, homotransplantation, phagocytosis, DNA synthesis, autoradiography, all aspects of tick-borne encephalitis, leptospirosis, rodent control, and radiation effects.

68. Entomologists Meet in Ufa

"All-Union Conference of Entomologists"; Kishinev, Sovetskaya Moldaviya, 4 Dec 62, p 1

The All Union Conference of Entomologists, which was recently held in Ufa, was devoted to discussion of the newest methods of dealing with insect pests.

A report was heard on the interesting work of Voronezh scientists who are studying poplars, which are harmed relatively little by insects. Engineer-forest pathologist P. Raspopov of Chitinskaya oblast reported on new methods of exposing the foci of mass reproduction of insects.

The work of the Bashkir affiliate of the Academy of Sciences USSR in exposing the cause of mass reproduction of the silk worm moth was also discussed.

69. Zoologists From Russian Pedagogical Institutes Discuss Plant Protection

"Problems of the Protection of Plants at the First Conference of Zoologists of the Pedagogical Institutes of RSFSR," by M. S. Gilyarov; Moscow, Zashchita Rasteniy ot Vrediteley i Bolezney, No 11, 1962, p 57

"About 100 zoologists from Russian pedagogical institutes met for a conference in Moscow last August.

"S. P. Naumov, chairman of the Organization Committee and professor at the Moscow State Pedagogical Institute, stated that more than 30% of the research work done at the institutes was devoted to studying plant protection. The presence of qualified specialists on the staffs of 78 pedagogical institutes in the RSFSR alone permits large-scale field tests in various natural environments. At the plenary session, Prof F. N. Pradvin (from the same institute) said that entomological research work in pedagogical institutes is concentrated on problems of special importance to the oblast in which the institute is located...and on research of a more general nature...

"Among the reports were several dealing with agricultural and forest entomology. G. E. Bodrenkov (Orel) studied the accumulation of snout beetles on farms, A. P. Guliy (Ordzhonikidze) discussed suctorial pests of fruit crops, L. A. Zelenova (Kaluga) told of the aid which could be rendered to farms by zoology students doing practical work during the summer, L. B. Kliment'yeva (Omsk) characterized the insect complexes of her institute's rayon, and T. A. Koblova (Orenburg) showed how studying the fauna of virgin soil can disclose potential dangerous pests. A. I. Kovrigin (Gorno-Altaysk) examined the ecology of mustard plant pests, whose activities in certain places lowered the garden crop yield 40%. The report of A. S. Konikov (Krasnoyarsk) characterized the fir population of the Siberian pine silkworm moth. Prof A. A. Kosmachevskiy, et al., reported on the propagation dynamics of garden pests and the measures for combatting them worked out by the zoology department of his institute. V. I. Roshchinenko (Izhevsk) reported on the rayon distribution of wireworms in Udmurtskiy, Armenia. Zoologists from the Moscow Oblast Pedagogical Institute imeni N. K. Krupskiy discussed the effectiveness of insecticides in penetrating caterpillar mantles, the fauna of [illegible] soil, etc. T. [illegible] State Pedagogical Institute

imeni V. I. Lenin) estimated the destructive activities of forest ants. T. P. Yusupova (Tambov) presented results of a 7-year study of pine insect pests in the forests of Tambovshchina.

"Several reports dealt with other groups of plant pests. V. G. Ivanenko told of the struggle with stalked nematodes on strawberries. T. A. Kuzyakina (Moscow Oblast Pedagogical Institute imeni N. K. Krupskiy) talked about using bait to kill water rats.

"Responsibility for coordinating work on plant protection in the pedagogical vuzes was tentatively assigned by the conference to the zoology department of the Krasnodarskiy Pedagogical Institute (for agricultural entomology) and the zoology department of the Moscow State Pedagogical Institute imeni V. I. Lenin (for coordinating study of soil fauna).

"It is hoped that in the general coordination of work on plant protection under the Soviet Ministry of Agriculture, the pedagogical vuzes will be given a more specific role. Research work done by these institutes has often proved valuable -- for example, the work of Yu. S. Romanova, docent of the Moscow State Pedagogical Institute, on biological ways of combatting segmented silkworms.

"The second conference of zoologists of the pedagogical institutes of the RSFSR is planned for 1964 in Krasnodar."

70. Commission Considers Uses for Secondary Products of Grape-Growing Industry

"Scientists To Viticulturists"; Kishinev, Sovetskaya Moldaviya, 12 Dec 62, p 3

"The Scientific and Technical Commission of the State Committee of the Soviet Council of Ministers for Coordination of Scientific Research Work met for 2 days in Kishinev. The Commission discussed problems of the grape industry with Moldavian viticulturists and representatives of the grape industries of the Ukraine, Crimea, Georgia, Krasnodarskiy Kray, and Moscow.

"They were especially concerned with the use of by-products of the wine and juice industries. Those can find application in the food, pharmaceutical, and light industries, animal food, and fertilizer production.

According to the article, it was decided to adopt the basic continuous-production plan worked out by the "Magarach" institute. The plan calls for the use of already existing machines, such as an infrared desicator for calcium tartrate and a continuous-acting rotation extractor.

The commission also heard reports on various methods for making red dyes from grapes and recommended the plan of the Moldavian specialists N. M. Rudneva and V. I. Leonova. They produced a strong, lasting dye by processing the grape refuse with weak HCl. The commission also recommended 15 new devices for the grape industry.

71. Lack of Coordination in Chemical Research

"How Much Does an Experiment Cost?," by S. Batsanov, Doctor of Chemical Sciences (Novosibirsk); Moscow, Izvestiya, 11 Oct 62, p 3

The author of this article notes that the great development of science demands more and more specialists, means, and material resources, and that in the firld of chemistry, for instance, it costs more than 10,000 rubles to train one specialist in the university. Why, he then asks, is it necessary to spend hundreds and thousands more rubles to retrain one of these chemistry specialists if the government has already spent 10,000 rubles for his training?

In his opinion there are several reasons for this. First, vuz programs suffer from some conservatism. The composition of their faculties practically do not cahnge from the time of the establishment of a given vuz. Second, study programs of vuzes include a number of archaisms. It is necessary, particularly for academy and branch institutes which university graduates attend,

to periodically review the programs of chemistry vuzes. Finally, in the senior courses of the universities required lectures should be given on the latest achievements of a given science, for example, a course on "Advances in Chemistry" (and not "History of Chemistry"). Also, such courses should be given by leading scientists.

Another obstacle facing the young scientist is the shortage of reviews of work done in specific fields and information on apparatus available for specific types of research. This deficiency leads to unnecessary duplication of effort.

The author states that in the Institute of Inorganic Chemistry a rule has been worked out -- any compound synthesized for the first or second time is measured by all available methods for discovering all of its properties. If such a principle would be adopted through the State Committee for Coordination of Scientific Research of the Council of Ministers USSR, it would yield economization of a huge amount of labor and means.

Many measurements of physicochemical constants are conducted much faster and more precisely in the leading laboratories of the country, due to their highly qualified personnel and a great number of improvements, than in rank and file laboratories. It would be very instructive Botsanov says, to report not only results of experiments, but also an account of the time, and means which were expended, in the annual accounts of scientific work or in the journal "Techniques of Experiment." He thinks this would make workers review their work critically.

A constant accounting of the economics of scientific research would enable the government to make fuller use of its opportunities, raise the effectiveness of scientific research, and as a result, to accelerate the progress of Soviet science, according to the author.

72. New Rubber-Plastics Institute To Be Built in Yaroslavl'

"Institute of Rubber-Plastics"; Moscow, Trud, 19 Dec 62; p 4

The first Soviet Structural-Technological Institute of Rubber-Plastics is being built in Yaroslavl'. It will do research on new production technologies for plastics and rubber.

73. Work of Newest Synthetic Fiber Institute Discussed

"The Youngest Institute"; Moscow, Izvestiya, 30 Oct 62, p 3

The All-Union Synthetic Fiber Institute at Kalinin is the youngest scientific research institute in the country. According to the head of the scienfitic-technical division, P. Kikhaylov, a group led by Prof A. Pakshver has developed a polypropylene fiber which is so light that machine parts made from it float in water. Also developed were methods for making polyvinyl chloride fiber and a product called "lavsan S2" which is 30% more durable than the well-known lavsan.

74. Soviets Develop New Luminous Paint and Enamel For Coating Cans

"Paints and Laquers," by F. Kolieva; Moscow, Vechernaya Moskva, 30 Nov 62, p 2

Candidates of Technical Sciences V. Matveyev, N. Suvorovskaya, and L. Karmanova at the Scientific Research and Planning Institute of the Color Varnish Industry have developed a daylight luminescent paint.

Candidates of Chemical Sciences at the same institute, M. Karyakina, A. Blagonravova, and S. Yakubovich, have developed an enamel coating which can be used instead of tin for the inside of milk containers.

75. Chemists Meet in Leningrad

"From all Ends of the Country"; Moscow, Pravda, 27 Nov 62, p 4

An All-Union Conference of Chemists opened in Leningrad recently. Scientists and Industrial workers met to discuss problems of the future development of the production of polyethylene, polypropylene, and other forms of plastics.

76. Facilities for Study of Chemistry in Armenia

"Throughout the Soviet Union": Moscow, Pravda, 21 Jan 63, p 6

"Yerevan -- A new scientific center for chemists is being established in Armenia on an area of 80,000 square meters. Its many-storied building, faced with local varicolored tufa, grew on the wasteland of the Kanaker Plateau, at the northern outskirts of Yerevan."

77. Conference on Polymer Chemistry Held in Yerevan

"Conference of Chemists Held In Armenia"; Yerevan, Kommunist, 25 Nov 62; p 2

"The scientific-technical conference on the development of chemistry and the productions of polymers has just ended in Yerevan.

"The conference was sponsored by the Committee of the Council of Ministers of Armenia on Higher and Secondary Special Education, the State Committee of the Armenian Council of Ministers on Coordination of Scientific Research Work, the Yerevan branch of the All-Union Synthetic Rubber Institute, the republic's leaders of the All-Union Chemical Society imeni Mendeleyev, and by the State university.

"It was attended by local scholars and guests from Moscow and Leningrad."

According to the article about 30 reports were presented on developments in the field of polymers and copolymers.

78. Artificial Fiber Research Institute Meets in Yerevan

"Silver Threads," by M. Babayan; Yerevan, Kommunist, 1 Dec 62, p 2

"The visiting session of the Scientific Council of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Artificial Fibers took place in Yerevan. It was attended by representatives of the Moscow State Design Institute of Artificial Fibers, the Vladimir Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Resins, the Leningrad Institute of Polymerized Plastics, the 'Arm Khim Proyekt,' the Serpukhov, Engel's, and Kirovakan artificial fiber plants, the "Polyvinylacetate" plant, and others.

"Several reports dealt with the need for greater intensification and efficiency in the production of artificial fibers, especially of the polyvinyl fiber "Yeranit." Others discussed new lubricants, filter materials, and special dyes, direct methods for making spinning solutions, and automation.

"The technologies for preparing various fibers were especially interesting. Vinylon machine parts were mentioned for their extremely high durability, their ability to withstand heat pressing, to maintain their shape during washing, and to dry quickly. They are also resistant to the actions of acids, alkalis, sea water, organic solutions and petroleum products, microorganisms, light, etc.

"Representatives from factories discussed their work on new technology and mechanization."

79. Paton Speaks on Welding at International Press Conference

"Great Methods For Welding," Kiev, Pravda Ukrainy, 16 Dec 62, p 2

B. E. Paton, president of the ukrainian Academy of Sciences and director of the Institute of Welding, discussed the status of welding, discussed the statue os welding in the Soviet Union at a press conference of Soviet and foreign journalists on 14 December in Moscow. The conference was sponsored by the State Committee on Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries of the Council of Ministers USSR.

80. Two Branches of Scientific-Research Design Institutes Located in Tashkent

"New Home for Institutes," by A. Korablev; Tashkent, Pravda Vostoka, 4 Dec 62, p 4

The Central Asiatic branches of the scientific-research design institutes "Energoset'proyekt" and "Teploelektroproyekt" (All-Union State Institute for the Design and Planning of Thermal Electric Power Plants) are moving into the fourth and fifth floors of a large six-story building on Shot Rustavela Street, in Tashkent.

The Tashkent branches are among the largest in the country. They will be concerned with problems of electrification in the Central Asiatic republics and Kazakhstan. More than 1,000 specialists will work in the two institutes.

## IV. Bloc Academies

### 81. Bulgarian Pharmacies

"Our Successes," by Iv. Khinkov; Sofia, Zdraven front, 6 Oct 62, p 4

More than three fourths of Bulgaria's pharmacies have been reorganized according to the contemporary requirements of pharmaceutical science and practice. The experience of Soviet pharmaceutical workers has been utilized in all aspects of organization, construction, and furnishing of the pharmacies. Pharmacies have increased from 477 in 1944 to 2,914.

Construction has been completed on Bulgaria's first okrug medicinal supply center in Turnovo. Modernly constructed and equipped, it has at its disposal all the facilities necessary for storing drugs. The same building is equipped with a Galenic and analytical control laboratory and accomodates the administrative management personnel.

Bulgarian pharmacies are supplied with a special pharmaceutical sterilizer, an infusing apparatus, an electric distiller, and a desiccator. Soon a device for dispensing powders prescribed by a doctor will be introduced. The device is an innovation of Tsono Apostolov, senior pharmacist at the Pharmacy Administration (aptechnoupravlenie).

### 82. Czechoslovak Academy Head Points Out Problems

"Academician Frantisek Sorm on Science and Progress," an interview conducted by miroslav Smetana; Prague, Kulturni Tvorba, Vol 1, No 2, 10 Jan 63, p 3

The main condition for further development of Czechoslovak science is an adequate supply of highly qualified, talented, able, and devoted personnel; without these, further scientific progress will be impossible, no matter how favorable other conditions may be, stated Academician Frantisek Sorm, chairman of the CSAV (Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences). While much progress has been made by the CSAV in training of new scientific personnel, serious deficiencies continue. The level of scientific training in Czechoslovak advanced schools is still not adequately high in some cases; this is largely a result of the fact that at present only 14 percent of advanced school instructors possess scientific candidacy or doctoral degrees, the basic qualification of a scientist. This is true even though, particularly in the basic sciences, individuals capable of such achievement are plentiful. Their development is being neglected. It is possible to shorten the scientific training period from the present 8-9 years to 6-7 years with full attention being devoted to able students.

Much time could be saved in the interest of scientifically inclined students were stimulated and directed toward scientific work during the intermediate and advanced school years. With the ever-increasing demands for training, the 2 years so saved could be significant.

Advanced school graduates are to spend 3-5 years in practical work before entering the work for which they have been trained, thus their productive years are reduced. In this case it is necessary to distinguish between individuals destined for theoretical work and those destined for practical work. The former should go into scientific work at once; practical experience can be provided in training. Individuals whose work will be of an applied nature need practical experience, but 2-3 years should be adequate even in these cases.

Academician Sorm pointed out that some 80-85 percent of the nation's research capacity must be devoted to concrete tasks serving society. The CSAV will concentrate one third of its effort on these tasks. Some 10-15 percent of the capacity will be devoted to long-range tasks which have been assigned to the CSAV and advanced schools; and 3-5 percent of the capacity will be devoted to tasks of a purely theoretical nature which will be assigned to the finest work centers, Sorm revealed.

The remainder of the interview consisted of Sorm's comments on the role of science in research in economic development. (FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY) (COPYRIGHT by the Rude Pravo Publishing House, Prague, 1962)

83. New Automatic Computer Program in East Germany

Berlin, Neues Deutschland, 8 Jan 63

The Institute for Mechanical Computing Technology at the Technical University in Dresden, headed by Prof Nicolaus Joachim Lehmann, has prepared a program based on experiences with the D 1, D 2, and the frequently used ZRA 1 automatic computing machines, which makes automatic coordination with the Zeiss automatic computing machine possible. In accordance with preliminary estimates, two mathematicians in each computing center will be released from routine work when the program is implemented. All preparatory work can be done by calculators. The program is now being tested at the institute on customer orders, so that it can be handed over to all computer centers in the near future.

84. Interstellar Plasma Research in East Germany

Berlin, Neues Deutschland, 5 Jan 63

Professor Lambrecht, director of the Institute for Astrophysics at the Friedrich Schiller University in Jena, stated at a conference that the university observatory ant the Institute for Astrophysics

will in the future concentrate on interestellar plasma research. This decision was made in connection with the construction of a new observatory in Gross-Schwabhausen, which will house a 90-centimeter reflector.

85. Veterinary-Medical Department at East Berlin University Renamed

Leipzig, Monatshefte fuer Veterinaermedizin, No 22, 15 Nov 62, p 911

The Department of Veterinary-Medical Zoology, which had been attached to the Agriculture-Horticulture Faculty of Humboldt Universtiy in Berlin, was transferred to the Institute for Beterinary Parasitology of the university, effective 1 September 1962. At the same time the Insitiute for Parasitology was redesignated the Institute for Parasitology and Veterinary-Medical Zoology.

86. Hungarian COSPAR Committee Formed

"Hungarian Scientists Have Officially Joined International Space Research," unsigned; Budapest, Nepszabadsag, 6 Dec 62, p 2

"To enable Hungarian scientists to participate more intensively in space research, the Hungarian Academy of Sciences has set up a space research committee which, at the same time, is a member of COSPAR.

Geza Bognar, Academician, is head of the committee; Laszlo Egyed, secretary. Members are Laszlo Detre, Corresponding Academician; Frigyes Desi, director of the National Meteorological Institute; Albert Fono, Corresponding Academician; Lajos Janossy, Academician; Lorand Kesztyus, university professor; and Erno Winter, Academician.

87. Isotope Laboratories in Poland

"There are Over 500 Active Isotope Laboratories in Poland"; Warsaw, Zolnierz Wolnosci, 30 Jan 63, p 5

By the end of 1962 the number of active isotope laboratories in Poland surpassed 500, more than half of which are scientific-research laboratories.

88. Table of Contents of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts Yearbook

Godisnjak Srpske Akademije nauka i umetnosti za 1960 (Yearbook of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts for 1960); Belgrade, 1962

The following is the table of contents of the subject publication, issued by the "Naucno delo" Publishing Establishment in Belgrade in 1962. The volume contains 326 pages and was edited by Academician V. Gligoric.

Meetings of the Executive Committee
Meetings of the Commissions of the Institutes
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89. Zagreb University Medical Faculty Changes

Zagreb, Lijecnicki vjesnik, No 11, Nov 62, pp 1188-1189

For the next 2 school years, 1962-1963 and 1963-1964, Professor Dr Arpad Zahn has been chosen as dean and Prof Dr Antun Valecic and Prof Dr Josip Falisevac have been chosen as vice deans of the Zagreb University Medical Faculty.

The Executive Council of the Croatian People's Assembly has approved the proposal of the Medical Faculty and the university that an independent Stomatology Faculty be founded from the current Zagreb University Stomatology Section of the Medical Faculty.

The Coordination Committee of the Executive Council of the Coratian People's Assembly has agreed that the People's Council of the City of Zagreb establish a Clinical Hospital.

Dr Franjo Kogoj, professor and head of the Dermatovernereological Clinic has been awarded a one-million-dinar award for his life's work from the Fund for Rewarding Scientific Workers. Professor Kogoj has also been selected as an honorary member of the Assembly of Croatian Doctors, and in addition to this has had conferred on him the title of "doktor honoris causa" by the Medical Faculty of Graz.

Dr Ferdo Grospic, professor and head of the Orthopedic Clinic, has been selected as a honorary member of the Association of Austrian Orthopedists.

Dr Dimitrije Juzbasic, professor and head of the Surgery Clinic, has been selected as a honorary member of the society "Societa Trivenata di Chirurgia" in Padua.

Dr Branko Kesic, professor was selected as Director of the "Andrija Stampar" School for Public Health for another two years.

The Medical Faculty has delegaged Dr Frane Mihajlevic, professor, as its representative in the Republic Association for the Protection of Health. Dr Branko Richter, associate professor, has been delegated to the professional Council of the Republic Association for the Protection of Health.

The following foreign medical scientists stayed in Zagreb as guests of the faculty: Prof Dr Hans Hoff, head of the Neuropsychiatric Clinic in Vienna, who gave a lecture entitled "Vascular Diseases of the Brain"; Prof Dr Andre Schaepdrywer, from Ghent, who gave a lecture entitled "Physiopharmacology of the Transmission of Peripheral Noradrenalin"; and Prof Dr Werner Scheid, head of the Neuropsychiatric Clinic in Cologne, who gave a lecture entitled "Virus Infections of the Nervous Systems and Their Diagnosis."

Within the framework of exchanges of Yugoslav university lecturers, Dr Tomislav Pinter, professor and head of the Association of Chemists of the Medical Faculty of Zagreb University, gave a lecture entitled "Osmotic Pressure" to students of the Rijeka Medical Faculty; and Dr Engr Eugen Cerkovnikov, head of the Association of Chemists of the Medical Faculty at Rijeka, will give a lecture to students of the Zagreb Medical Faculty entitled "Of Important Heterocyclical Compounds."

The Faculty Council of the Medical Faculty of Zagreb University has confirmed the selection of the following instructors: Dr Zivko Bolf, associate professor, to professor for the subject "Regulation of

Teeth and Maxillaries" in the Stomatology Section; Dr Miroslav Suvin, associate professor, to professor for the subject "Dental Prosthetics" in the Stomatology Section; Dr Milan Berger, docent, to associate professor for the subject "Gynecolgy and Obstetrics"; Dr Ljubomir Bozovic, docent, to associate professor for physiology; Dr Vladimir Palmovic, docent, to associate professor for forensic medicine; Dr Engr Fedor Valic, docent, to associate professor for hygiene and social medicine; Dr Anka Burnarevic, assistent, to docent for pathological anatomy; Dr Ljubomir Cecuk, assistant, to docent for surgery; Dr Biserka Domac Tesar, assistant, to docent for histology and embryology; Dr Predrag Drobnjak, assistant, to docent for gynecology and obstetrics; Dr Mato Grgurevic, assistant, to docent for gynecology and obstetrics; Dr Vinka Karas Gasparec, assistant, to docent for chemistry; Dr Sead Midzic, assistant, to docent for pneumophthisiology; Dr Anka Morovic Budak, assistant, to docent for forensic medicine; Dr Borislav Nakic, assistant, to docent for physiology; Dr Branko Rajhvajn, assistant, to docent for gynecology and obstetrics; Dr Vladimir Skulj, assistant, to docent for gynecology and obstetrics; Dr Bosiljka Stampar Plasaj, assistant, to docent for pediatrics; Dr Karmela Zulj Milkovic, assistant, to docent for general biology; Ervin Peratoner, to honorary instructor for basic social sciences.

## 90. Federal Geological Establishment's Council Members Named

/Title same as above/ unsigned; Belgrade, Privredni pregled, 21 November 1962, p 3

The Federal Executive Council has issued a ruling naming Members of the Federal Geological Establishment's Council. Named to the council are: President, Milan Radulovic, general director of the Establishment (zavod) for Nuclear Raw Materials in Belgrade; Members: Engr Slavko Baum, director of the Institute for Mining, Chemical, and Technological Research in Tuzla; Engr Pavle Benedik, director of the Lead Mine and Smelting Works in Mezica; Dr Engr Boris Berce, adviser of the Geological Establishment in Ljubljana; Dr Engr Milorad Dimitrijevic, associate professor of the Mining and Geological Faculty in Belgrade, chief of the Chair for Geological Mapping; Engr Dusan Dragovic, chief of the Section for ore Deposits of the Geological Establishment in Titograd; Engr Koco Grcev, chief of the geological service of the "Radusa" Chrome Mining Basin in Djorce Petrov; Ivica Gretic, Federal Assembly deputy; Dr Engr Slobodan Jankovic, associate professor in the Mining and Geological Faculty in Belgrade, chief of the Chair for Economic Geology; Dr Engr Ivan Jurkovic, associate professor in the Zagreb Technological Faculty; Engr Evgenije Kostic, director of the Geological Sector of the Establishment for Nuclear Raw Materials in Belgrade; Engineer Mirko Perisic, director of the Mining Institute in Belgrade; Major General Dragoslav Gorskiy Petrovic, of the Yugoslav Army; Stjepan Puklek, general director of "Nafta-plin" (Petroleum-Gas) in Zagreb; Joca Radakovic,

manager of the sector for investments in the Federal Establishment for Economic Planning; Dr Branko Stjepanovic, full professor of the Mining and Geological Faculty in Belgrade, chief of the Chair for Engineering Geology and Hydrogeology; Engr Moca Sumbulovic, secretary of the Council for Nonmetals Mines and Industry of the Federal Economic Chamber in Belgrade; and Engr Radomir Turajlic, director of the Geomagnetic Institute in Grocka.

The executive councils of the republics will each designate one representative to the council from republic management organs who will be authorized to handle geological services. The director of the Federal Geological Establishment is a member of the council by virtue of his position.

## V. AWARDS AND APPOINTMENTS

### 91. S. A. Lebedev Honored

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR," L. Brezhnev, Chairman of the Presidium of the Council of Ministers USSR, and M. Georgadze, Secretary of the Presidium of the Council of Ministers USSR; Moscow, Vedomosti Verkhovnogo Soveta SSSR, No 46(1133), 16 Nov 63, p 1086

Academician Sergery Alekseyevich Lebedev was awarded the Order of Lenin for service in the field of computer engineering and electrical engineering and in connection with his 60th birthday.

### 92. Skobel'tsyn Receives Order of Lenin

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR," by L. Brezhnev, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR, and M. Georgadze, Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR; Moscow, Vedomosti Verkhovnogo Soveta SSSR, No 48(1135), 30 Nov 62, p 1118.

According to this item, Academician Dmitriy Vladimirovich Skobel'tsyn has been awarded the Order of Lenin for service in the field of physics and in connection with his 70th birthday.

### 93. Selectionist Receives Award

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR," L. Brezhnev, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR, and M. Geogadze, Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR; Moscow, Vedomosti Verkhovnogo Soveta SSSR, No 47(1134), 23 Nov 62, p 1093

Valentin Petrovich Kuz'min, active member of the Academy of Sciences Kazakh SSR and head of the division of selection and genetics of the All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Grain Farming, was awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor along with the award of the Order of Lenin and the Hammer and Sickle Gold Medal. He received these awards for service to the development of Soviet selection and the creation of valuable varieties of agricultural plants.

94. Order of Labor Red Banner Awarded

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR," L. Brezhnev, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR, and M. Georgadze, Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR; Moscow, Vedomosti Verkhovnogo Soveta SSSR, No 47(1134), 23 Nov 62, p 1092

Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences USSR Mikhail Adol'fovich Styrikovich has been awarded the Order of Labor Redd Banner for service to the development of heat power engineering and many years of scientific-pedagogical activity and in connection with his 60th birthday.

95. Latvian Scientist Honored

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreem Soviet USSR," by L. Brezhnev, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR, and M. Georgadze, Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR; Moscow, Vedomosti Verkhovnogo Soveta SSR, No 3891125), 21 Sept 62, p 864

Avgust Martynovich Kirkhenshteyn, active member of the Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR, has been awarded the Order of Labor Red Banner for services to the development of Soviet science, for many years of fruitful public activity, and in connection with his 90th birthday.

96. Metallurgist Receives Award

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR," by L. Brezhnev, Chairman of the Presidiumof the Supreme Soviet USSR, and M. Georgadze, Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR; Moscow, Vedomosti Verkhovnogo Soveta SSSR, No 38(1125), 21 Sep 62, p 865

Aleksandr Petrovich Chekmarev, academician of the Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR, has been awarded the Order of Labor Red Banner for service to the development of ferrous metallurgy, for fruitful pedagogical activity, and in connection with his 60th birthday.

97. Doctors Honored

"Honorary Titles"; Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 8 Jan 63, p 1

According to a decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet RSFSR the honorary title of Honored Scientist RSFSR was awarded for great service in the field of medical sciences and many years of fruitful pedagogical activity to Doctor of Medical Sciences I. S. Novitskiy, head of the chair of the Omsk Medical Institute imeni M. I. Kalinin, and to Doctor of Medical Sciences A. I. Titovaya, head of the chair of the Yaroslav Medical Institute.

98. Awards Presented for Service to Medicine

"Honorary Titles"; Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 15 Dec 62, p 3

Doctor of Medical Sciences Sergey Alekseyevich Kolesnikov, director of the Institute of Cardiovascular Surgery of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, was awarded the honorary title of Honored Scientist RSFSR by a decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet RSFSR for great service in the field of medical sciences.

99. Demikhov's Work is Honored

Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 25 Dec 62, p 2

Vladimir Petrovich Demikhov has been awarded the prize imeni N. N. Burdenko; Leipzig University imeni Karl Marx has awarded him the degree of Honorary Doctor of Medicine; he has been elected an ordinary member of the Swedish Scientific Royal Society in Upsale. Demikhov, head of the laboratory of the Moscow Scientific-Research Institute of First Aid imeni Skilifosovskiy, has been awarded such high honors for work in the field of transplantation of organs -- the heart, lungs, and others. Demikhov has conducted hundreds of experiments on animals with transplanted heart and lungs has significantly increased. According to the article his research will make it possible to cure patients with those diseases which are now considered incurable, to return people to life.

100. I. S. Beritashvili Earns Sechenov Prize for Research in General Physiology

"A Prize to a Gerogian Scholar"; Tbilisi, Zarya Vostoka, 7 Dec 62, p 4

"For outstanding experimental and theoretical research in the field of general physiology, the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences awarded the prize imeni Sechenov to Ivan Solomonovich Bertiashivili, acdemician of the Academy of Sciences USSR, of the the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, of the Georgian Academy of Sciences, and of the New York Academy, and honorary member of UNESCO's International Brain Research Oranization.

"Beritashivili earned this prize for his work 'Nervous Mechanisms of the Behavior of Higher Vertebrates, ' which presents results of research conducted by leading physiologists during the past half century..

"Ivan Solomonovich is the first Soviet Scholar to earn this prize in honor of Sechenov, the founder of Russian physiology."

101. M. G. Manvelyan Receives 1962 Lenin Prize in Science and Engineering

Yerevan, Kommunist, 1 Jan 63, p 3

The Council of the Armenian National Economy and the Armenian Academy of Sciences awarded the 1962 Lenin Prize in Science and Engineering to Manvel Gareginovich Manvelyan, director of the Chemistry Institute of the Armenian Sovnarkhoz and corresponding member of the Armenian Academy of Sciences, for his development of an effective method for processing iron-nickel syenite to obtain nine or ten economically essential products.

102. For Contribution to Veterinary Science

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Armenian SSR," Sh. Arushnayan, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Armenian SSR, and A. Galstyan, Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Armenian SSR; Yerevan, Kommunist, 4 Dec 62, p 4

Prof Semen Mikhaylovich Smirenskiy, Doctor of Biological, Sciences Honored Scientist Armenian SSR, and head of the chair of anatomy of agricultural animals of the Yerevan Zootechnical-Veterinary Institute, has been awarded the Honorary Diploma of the Supreme Soviet Armenian SSR for many years of fruitful work in the training of qualified agricultural personnel, and for service to the development of veterinary science.

103. Kirghiz Metallurgist D. I. Shcherbakov Becomes Honored Scientist

"Decree of the Presidium of the Kirghiz Supreme Soviet"; by T. Kulatov, chairman, and Z. Imankalykova, secretary of the Supreme Soviet; Kirghiz SSR; Frunze, Sovetskaya Kirgiziya 15 Jan 63 p 1

Kirghiz academician, geologist, and geochemist Dmitriy Ivanovich Shcherbakov has just been awarded the honorary title of Honored Scientist on his 70th birthday by decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Kirghiz SSR.

104. A. A. Volkova Awarded Honorary Diploma

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Kirgizia," by T. Kulatov, chairman of the Presidium, and S. Imankalykova, secretary; Frunze, Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 15 Dec 62; p 1

"Academician Anna Aleksandrovna Volkova was awarded an honorary diploma by the Supreme Soviet Kirghiz SSR in connection with her 60th birthday and for service in the development of the biological sciences."

105. For Work in the Field of Geology

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Latvian SSR," Ya. Kalnberzin, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Latvian SSR, and K. Gaylis, Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Latvian SSR; Riga, Sovetskaya Latviya, 12 Jan 63, p 1

Doctor of Geological-Mineralogical Sciences Karl Yakovlevich Sprin'gis, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR, and director of the Institute of Geology, was awarded the Honorary Diploma of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Latvian SSR in connection with his 60th birthday and noting his many years of fruitful work in the field of geological sciences.

106. Geologist Honored

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR," by L. Brezhnev, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR, and M. Georgadze, Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR; Vil'nyus, Sovetskaya Litva, 2 Dec 62, p 1

Mikhail Petrovich Rusakov, Academician of the Academy of Sciences Kazakh SSR, has been awarded the Order of Labor Red Banner for service in the field of geology of minerals, and in connection with his 70th birthday.

107. T. L. Ivanauskas Receives Honorary Diploma

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR," by Yu. Palitskis, chairman of the Presidium, and S. Nauyalis, secretary of the Presidium; Vilnius, Sovetskaya Litva, 16 Dec 62, p 1

"Honored Scientist, academician, and doctor of biological sciences, Prof Tadas Leonardo Ivanauskas was awarded an honorary diploma by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Lithuania in honor of his 80th birthday and for his many years of fruitful scientific-pedagogical work."

108. Award to Director of Neurosurgery Institute

"In the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Tadzhik SSR"; Dushanbe, Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 20 Dec 62, p 1

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Tadzhik SSR has awarded Prof Boris Grigor'yevich Yegorov, Active Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR and director of the Institute of Neurosurgery imeni N. N. Burdenko of the Academy of Sciences USSR, the Honorary Diploma of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Tadzhik SSR. The award was made in connection with his 70th birthday and noting his great contributions to the training of scientific cadres of medical workers of the republic. Yegorov also holds the title of Honored Scientist RSFSR.

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR," by L. Brezhnev, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR, and M. Georgadze, Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR; Moscow, Izvestiya, 8 Sep 62, p 2

Prof Boris Grigor'yevich Yegorov has been awarded the Order of Lenin for service in the field of the development of Soviet medical science and in connection with his 70th birthday.

109. Geologist Receives Honorary Diploma

"In the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Tadzhik SSR"; Dushanbe, Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 29 Nov 62, p 1

Mikhail Iosifovich Mandel'shtam, Candidate of Geological-Mineralogical Scinces and head of the paleontology laboratory of the Complex Laboratory of the Geology of Petroleum and Gas of the Tadzhikistan All-Union Petroleum Scientific-Research Geological Prospecting Institute, was awarded the Honorary Diploma of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Tadzhik SSR in connection with his 60th birthday and noting his contributions to the development of geological-mineralogical sciences.

110. Ukrainian Award Presented

"In the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Ukrainian SSR"; Kiev, Pravda Ukrainy, 2 Dec 62, p 1

At a ceremony on 1 December Prof M. S. Kolomiycheko received the Honorary Diploma of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Ukrainian SSR for service in scientific-pedagogical and medical work, and in connection with his 70th birthday.

(Kiev, Pravda Ukrainy, 29 Nov 62, p 1)

Prof Mikahil Sidorovich Kolomiychenko is head of the chair of surgery of the Kiev Medical Institute.

## 111. Scientific Degrees Awarded

"New Doctors of Physics and Mathematics;" Yerevan, Kommunist, 4 Jan 63, p 3

The Higher Certification Commission of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education USSR has awarded Grigoriy Markarovich Garibyan, Deputy Director of the Yerevan Physics Institute, the academic degree of Doctor of Physics and Mathematics for his dissertation entitled "Some Problems of the Theory of Electromagnetic Energy Losses in Particles." The dissertation was defended in the academic council of the Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics of the Academy of Sciences USSR.

The academic degree of Doctor of Physics and Mathematics was also awarded to Aleksandr Andranikovich Talalyan, Senior Scientific Associate of the Institute of Mathematics and Mechanics of the Academy of Sciences Armenian SSR. His dissertation, "The Presentation of Measurable Functions in a Series," was defended in the academic council of the Institute of Mathematics imeni Steklov of the Academy of Sciences USSR.

Mikhail Leonovich Ter-Mikayelyan, head of a laboratory of the Yerevan Physics Institute, was awarded the degree of Doctor of Physics and Mathematics for his dissertation, "The Influence of a Medium on Electromagnetic Processes at High Energies." This dissertation was defended in the academic council of the Institute of Physics imeni Lebedev of the Academy of Sciences USSR.

## 112. New Chairman of State Scientific-Economic Council

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR," L. Brezhnev, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR, and M. Georgadze, Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR; Moscow, Vedomosti Verkhovnogo Soveta SSSR, No 46, (1133), 16 Nov 62) pp 1084 and 1085

Petr Fadeyevich Lomako was appointed Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers USSR and Chairman of the State Scientific-Economic Council of the Council of Ministers USSR, according to this decree.

This position was formerly held by Mr. Aleksander Fedorovich Zasyad'ko, who was freed from his duties because of a personal request and the state of his health.

113. News of Medicine

"Chronicle"; Moscow, Byulleten' Uchenogo Meditsinskogo Soveta, No 4, 1962, p 45

Prof V. G. Budylin, rector of the Stavropol Medical Institute, was awarded the honorary title of Honored Scientist RSFSR for great service in the field of medical science by a decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet RSFSR in May 1962.

Prof A. V. Kholod was appointed prorector for scientific work of the Kursk Medical Institute.

Docent V. Yu. Pervushin was appointed rector of the Kemerovo Medical Institute.

Candidate of Physicomathematical Sciences V. P. Shamov ( a specialist for the physicochemical section) was appointed deputy director for scientific work of the Leningrad Scientific-Research Institute of Radiation Hygiene.

114. Personnel Changes

"Appointments and Transfers"; Moscow, Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, No 11 1962, p 128

Corresponding Member of the Academy of Science USSR B. M. Kedrov has been appointed director of the Institute of History of Natural Science and Engineering.

Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences USSR A. V. Rzhanov has been appointed director of the Institute of Solid State Physics and Semiconductor Electronics of the Siberian Department.

Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences USSR B. I. Piyp has been appointed director of the Institute of Vulcanology of the Siberian Department.

Academician D. S. Korzhinskiy has been approved as editor in chief of the journal "Geology of Minerals" (Geologiya Rudnykh Mestorozhdeniy).

## VI. OBITUARIES OF SOVIET SCIENTISTS

115. A. A. Amiraslanov

Moscow, Pravda, 18 Oct 62, p 4

The death of Ali Agamaly ogly Amiraslanov, an outstanding scientist in the field of ore deposits, member of the CPSU since 1920, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences USSR, on 16 October 1962 at the age of 62, is announced by the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences USSR, the Ministry of Geology and Conservation of Minerals USSR, the Department of Geological Sciences of the Academy of Sciences USSR, the Main Administration for Geology and Conservation of Minierals under the Council of Ministers RSFSR, the Institute of Geology of Ore Deposits, Petrography, Mineralogy, and Geochemistry of the Academy of Sciences USSR, and the All-Union Institute of Mineral Raw Materials of the Ministry of Geology and Conservation of Minerals USSR.

116. Ivanov

"Leonid Aleksandrovich Ivanov," by Yu. L. Tsel'niker; Moscow, Fiziologiya Rasteniy, Vol 9, No 4, 1962, pp 518-519

Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences USSR Leonid Aleksandrovich Ivanov died on 11 April 1962 at the age of 92. Since 1944 he worked first in the Institute of Plant Physiology, heading the laboratory of photosynthesis, and then in the Institute of Forestry of the Academy of Sciences USSR, where he expanded research on transpiration and photosynthesis of trees in the phytocenosis of various forest zones. His work on phosphorus exchange is also well-known, as is his work on dendrophysiology.

117. P. V. Kuchumov

"Petro Vasil'ovich Kuchumov," by the Ministry of Agriculture Ukrainian SSR, the Presidium of the Ukrainian Academy of Agricultural Sciences, and the Ukrainian Order of Lenin Scientific Research Institute of Plant Cultivation, Selection, and Genetics; Kiev, Visnik Sil's'kogospodars'koy Nauki, No 3, 62, p 124

Prof Petro Vasil'ovich Kuchumov, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences, and head of the laboratory of selection of spring grain crops of the Ukrainian Order of Lenin Scientific Research Institute of Plant Cultivation, Selection, and Genetics, has died (b. 1900). He was well-known for his work in grain selection.

118. G. G. Lemmleyn

Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 16 Nov 62, p 4

The directorate, party and trade-union organizations of the Institute of Crystallography of the Academy of Sciences USSR announce the death of Prof Georgiy Glevobich Lemmleyn, an outstanding scientist and crystallographer.

119. V. Ye. Mikryukov

"Vasiliy Yemel'yanovich Mikryukov," by the Physics Faculty of Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov; Tomsk, Izvestiya Vysshikh Uchebnykh Zavedeniy - Fizika, No 4, 1962, p 185

Doctor of Physicomathematical Sciences Vasiliy Yemel'yanovich Mikryukov, one of the oldest scientific associates of the physics faculty of Moscow University, died on 22 January 1962 (b. 1904). He was a member of the Communist Party since 1925. His scientific work was devoted to problems of the transfer of heat and electricity in metals and their alloys.

120. G. M. Mukhadze

Tbilisi, Zarya Vostoka, 8 Jan 63, p 3

Georgiy Mikhaylovich Mukhadze, head of the department of resilient materials and elasticity theories of the Georgian Polytechnical Institute imeni V. I. Lenin, professor, Honored Scientist, and corresponding member of the Georgian Academy of Sciences, has died.

121. A. A. Polkanov

Leningrad, Leningradskaya Pravda, 11 Jan 63, p 4

Aleksandy Alekseyevich Polkanov, prominent Soviet geologist, died 10 January 1963. He had been awarded the Lenin Prize for his geological-geochronological method of studying the Earth's core. He was also an Honored Scientist of RSFSR, director of the pre-Cambrian geology laboratory of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, and academician. He was awarded two Orders of the Labor Red Banner, several medals, and was an honorary member of several Soviet and foreign societies.

122. Yu. N. Sadykhov

"Yu. N. Sadykhov," by the Ministry of Health Azerbaydzhan SSR, Republic Committee of the Trade Union of Medical Workers, and the fourth administration of the Ministry of Health Azerbaydzhan SSR, Baku, Bakinskiy Rabochiy, 31 Oct 62, p 4

Yusuf Nadzhaf Kuli ogly Sadykhov, Honored Physician Azerbaydzhan SSR, died on 29 October 1962. He was known for his work in the field of public health, and was chief physician of hospital No 1 of the fourth administration of the Ministry of Health of the republic.

123. M. V. Shamardin

Tallin, Sovetskaya Estoniya, 8 Jan 63, p 4

"The Estonian Society of Epidemiologists, Microbiologists, Infectionists, and Hygienists imeni I. I. Mechnikov announces the death of Mikhail Vasil'evich Shamardin, senior member of the society of physicians."

124. M. Yu. Vagabov

"M. Yu. Vagabov"; Baku, Bakinskiy Rabochiy, 22 Dec 62, p 4

"Mamed Yusufovich Vagabov, candidate of sciences and director of the Institute of Water Problems of the Azerbaydzhan Academy of Sciences, died 21 December 1962."

125. V. Ya. Yur'yev

"Vasil' Yakovich Yur'yev," by M. S. Khrushchov, M.V. Pidgorniy, V. V. Shcherbits'kiy, D. S. Korotchenko, T. D. Lysenko, M. O. Ol'shanskiy, A. I. Gayoviy, O. I. Ivashchenko, I. P. Kazanets', N. T. Kal'chenko, I. S. Senin, P. Yu. Shelest, M.D. Bubnovs'kiy, A. D. Skaba, V. K. Klimenko, P.K. Koshoviy, V. M. Titov, L. V. Andriyenko, P. A. Vlasyuk, O. V. Palladin, M. S. Spivak, M. O. Sobol', D. P. Pisnyachevs'kiy; Kiev, Visnik Sil's'kogospodars'koy Nauki, No e, 62, p 123

Vasil' Yakovich Yur'yev, a Soviet selectionist, died on 8 February 1962 at the age of 83. He was an academician of the Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR and the Ukrainian Academy of Agricultural Sciences, an

Honored Scientist, and director of the Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Plant Cultivation, Selection, and Genetics. He also held the title of Doctor of Agricultural Sciences.

## VII. FOREIGN SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION

126. Assistance to Underdeveloped Countries

"Assistance to the People of Algeria"; Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, No 16, 28 Dec 62, p 4

The Soviet Red Cross dispatched two groups of medical personnel to Algeria. Each group consists of a therapeutist, surgeon, pediatrist, a surgical nurse, and an interpreter. V. A. Kuznetsov (Kazan') -- a Candidate of Medical Sciences, and A. A. Svyatenko (Riga) are the leaders of the groups.

127. Soviet and Bloc Assistance

"News from Various Countries," Moscow, Pravda, 1 Dec 62, p 4

This article notes that the first group of Soviet specialists has arrived in Iraq to render technical cooperation in the conduct of survey and construction work, reconstruction of irrigation systems, and for drainage of irrigated lands in Southern Iraq.

Another item mentions that an agreement on scientific cooperation between the academies of sciences of the Mongolian People's Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria was signed in Ulan-Bator.

128. USSR and Hungary Plan Cooperation in Medicine

"Scientific Cooperation"; Moscow, Meditsinskiya Gazeta, 8 Jan 63, p 4

Recently a plan of scientific cooperation between the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR and the Academy of Sciences of the Hungarian People's Republic for 1963-1964 was signed in the Presidium of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR. In recent years creative cooperation between scientific-research medical institutes of the USSR and Hungary has developed successfully. Scientific establishments of both countries have determined the forms and methods of carrying out the joint scientific work.

The plan was signed by Academician Kalman Lishshak for the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and by Prof V. D. Timakov, vice-president of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR. The plan calls for the

further strengthening of scientific cooperation between institutes of the USSR and Hungary, exchange of young specialists, scientific publications, and mutual participation in meetings and conferences.

129. Commission on Soviet-Mongolian Scientific-Technical Cooperation Meets in Moscow

"Official Reports"; Moscow, Izvestiya, 5 Oct 62, p 6

"The Second Session of the Soviet-Mongolian Commission on Scientific-Technical Cooperation was held in Moscow recently, in accordance with the agreement on scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and the Mongolian People's Republic. The commission examined the results of the fulfilling of the mutual obligations accepted at the first session, and discussed a program for the further realization of scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries."

130. Soviets Plan Exhibits Abroad in 1963

"Soviet Exhibits Abroad"; Baku, Bakinskiy Rabochiy, 8 Jan 63 p 3

The Soviet Union is planning to participate in international exhibits in Tripoli, Budapest, Poznan', Brno, Zagreb, Leipzig, etc., during 1963. The exhibits will demonstrate Soviet technical achievements.

131. Exhibit of Chinese Medicine

"An Exposition, Devoted to Chinese Medicine"; Riga, Sovetskaya Latviya, 20 Dec 62; p 4

An exhibition of the history of Chinese medicine is being held in the Museum of the History of Medicine imeni P. Stradin' [Riga]. The various displays tell of public health, the training of doctors, sanitary and epidemiological work, research institutes, hospitals, sanitariums, etc., in the People's Republic of China.

132. Soviet Scientists Visit Afghanistan

"Detachments of Science"; Moscow, Izvestiya, 4 Dec 62; p 6

"M. V. Muratov, corresponding member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences; O. L. Kryzhanovskiy, candidate of biological sciences; and O. L. Kryzhanovskiy, candidate of biological sciences; and O. Ye. Agakhanyan, candidate of geographical sciences of the Tadzhikistan Academy of Sciences spent nearly a month in Afghanistan. They lectured at Kabul University and supervised research in the department of natural sciences."

133. Soviet Embryologist in Budapest

"Cooperation of Scientists"; Moscow, Izvestiya, 4 Nov 62, p 3

According to this item, Leningrad and Budapest universities regularly exchange visiting professors.

Prof B. Tokin, Honored Scientist RSFSR and State Prize winner, recently left for Hungary to deliver a series of lectures on embryology at the Budapest University.

134. Medical Conference on Treatment of Sportsmen Held in Sophia

"Various Things In Brief"; Sovetskaya Moldaviya, Kishinev, 7 Dec 62; p 4

"The first international conference on the medical treatment of athletes and sportsmen of the socialist countries opened in Sophia. Specialists from the USSR, East Germany, Chechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, etc., took part in the meeting."

135. Soviet Doctors in East Germany

"Foreign Chronicle"; Moscow, Sovetskaya Rossiya, 29 Nov 62, p 2

"Weimar (GDR) -- An international conference of specialists in influenza and other acute virus diseases opened here. Eighty well-known physicians from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Korea, and the German Democratic Republic are taking part in the conference."

136. Psychologists Meet

"In a Few Lines"; Moscow, Izvestiya, 1 Nov 62, p 2

"Warsaw -- A 3-day conference has concluded in Poznan, at which the latest scientific advances in the field of psychology were analyzed. Over 300 scientists from Poland, the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Rumania, and France took part in the work of the conference."

137. Coodination Conference on Computer Technology Held in Poland

"Detachments of Science"; Moscow, Izvestiya, 4 Dec 62, p 4

"Academician A. A. Sorodnitsyn has left Moscow to participate in a coordination conference on scientific problems of computer technology in Poland. The meeting will discuss cooperation among the socialist countries in the field of computer technology."

138. Soviet Scientists Visit Turkey

"Soviet Scientists in Turkey"; Baku, Bakinskiy Rabochiy, 3 Jan 62; p 4

B. M. Potskhveriya, an associate of the Institute of Asian Peoples of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, and Ye. I. Krupnov, an associate of the Archaeology Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, spent 2 weeks in Turkey visiting various institutes and talking with Turkish scholars. They also lectured at Ankara University.

139. Soviet Group to Attend Radiocommunications Conference in Geneva

"Notice of the Day -- Problems of Cosmic Radio Communications"; Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 15 Jan 62, p 2

A Soviet delegation left yesterday for Switzerland to attend the Tenth Plenary Session of the International Consultation Committee of Radio Communications. The group was led by the head of radio control for the Soviet Communications Ministry, A. L. Badalov.

140. Joint Institute of Nuclear Research Holds Meeting in Dubna

"International Conference of Scientists"; Moscow, Leninskoye Znamya, 28 Nov 62, p 1

"The committee of plenipotentiary representatives from the governments of countries participating in the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research has just ended its 2-day annual meeting in Dubna.

"The session noted the significant scientific achievements in Dunba during the past year which has given the institute a strong position at the international conference on high-energy physics at Geneva.

"The session thanked the governments of the USSR, Czechoslovakia, and Poland for help rendered by their factories in developing new laboratory apparatus.

"The session approved the work of the board of directors on developing the institute's international ties, expecially with the European organization for nuclear research in Geneva (which has members from 14 countries of Western Europe) and with the Institute of Theoretical Physics in Copenhagen."

("In Dubna and Pulkova"; Moscow, Pravda, 27 Nov 62, p 4)

According to this article representatives from Bulgaria, Hungary, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the German Democratic Republic, the Chinese People's Republic, the Korean People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, Rumania, the USSR, and Czechoslovakia took part in this session which reviewed the institute's activities for 1962.

141. Commission on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy Meets in Dubna

"In a Setting of Brotherly Cooperation"; Moscow, Leninskoye Znamya, 4 Dec 62; p 1

"The permanent commission of the Council of Economic Mutual Aid for the Use of Atomic Energy for Peaceful Purposes held its regular meeting in Dubna from 28 to 30 November. The chairman was Prof V. S. Yemel'yanov.

"Delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, East Germany, Poland, Rumania, USSR, and Czechoslovakia took part in the meeting.

"In accordance with the decision of the 16th (extra) session of the Council for Economic Mutual Aid, the commission worked out concrete plans for the future development of cooperation among the member countries of the Council in the peaceful use of atomic energy."

142. Council For Economic Mutual Assistance Meets in Moscow

"Cooperation of Scholars"; Moscow, Izvestiya, 27 Dec 62; p 2

A meeting of the Permanent Committee on Coordination of Scientific and Technical Research of the Council for Economic Mutual Assistance was held recently in Moscow. Delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, East Germany, Poland, Rumania, USSR, and Czechoslovakia were present. They discussed problems of organization and of various aspects of the joint work of these countries' scientific institutes.

143. Delegation of Yugoslav Physicists Visits Dubna

"Yugoslav Physicists in Dubna"; Moscow, Leninskoye Znamya, 15 Jan 63, p 3

A Yugoslav delegation of atomic physicists visited Dubna yesterday. They were received by Academician Shcherban Tsitseyka, vice-president of the Joint Institute.

144. Danish Physicist Visits Atomic Research Institute in Dubna

"Danish Scientist in Dubna"; Moscow, Leninskoye Znamya, 6 Jan 63, p 2

"Jens Bang, professor at Copenhagen University and one of the leading scientists of this university's Institute of Theoretical Physics, arrived yesterday in Dubna for work at the Joint Institute for Atomic Research. He will work in the theoretical physics laboratory, the director of which is Academician N. N. Bogolyubov."

145. Rumanian Psychiatric Public Health Workers Visit Kishinev

"Visit of Rumanian Physicians"; Kishinev, Sovetskaya Moldaviya, 4 Dec 62, p 3

More than 30 Rumanian psychiatrists and medical scientists visited Kishinev. They visited the Moldavian psychoneurological hospital and on 3 December, met with Kishinev physicians under the sponsorship of the Moldavian division of the Society for Soviet-Rumanian Friendship and of the Moldavian Ministry of Public Health. The delegation will also visit Kiev and Moscow.

146. Conferences To Discuss Infectious Hepatitis

"International Symposium of Virologists"; Moscow, Vechernaya Moskva, 10 Dec 62, p 1

Scientists from Bulgaria, Hungary, East Germany, Mongolia, Poland, Rumania and Czechoslovakia are meeting today in the Institute of Virology imeni D. I. Ivanovskiy to discuss research on invectious hepatitis prior to attending the international symposium on infectious hepatitis which begins in Moscow on 14 Dec.

147. Yugoslav Army Medical Group in Moscow

"Military Doctors of Yugoslavia in Moscow"; Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 20 Dec 62, p 1

"A Yugoslav delegation of army doctors, headed by the medical leaded by the medical leader of the Yugoslav Army Col-Gen- of the medical service Goyko Nikolish, visited Moscow. They met yesterday with he head of Central Military-Medical Control of the Soviet Ministry of Defense, Lieut-Gen- of the military service D. D. Kuvshinskiy and with deputy director of the rear forces of Soviet Armed Forces, Col-Gen- F. M. Malykhin."

## VIII. ORGANIZATIONAL BRIEFS

The information on organizations listed in this section was obtained from current Soviet literature.

1. Aktyubinskiy Gosudarstvennyy Meditsinskiy Institut

(Aktyubinskiy State Medical Institute)

| | |
|---|---|
| Personalities: | Almagambet Bekishevich Dairov, Candidate of Medical Sciences and Dean of the Aktyubinskiy State Medical Institute |
| Remarks: | Has been studying cariovascular surgery at the institute of Cardiovascular Surgery of the Academy of Medical Sciences. |
| Source: | Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 11 Dec 62, p 3 |

2. Andizhanskiy Meditsinskiy Institut

(Andizhan Medical Institute)

| | |
|---|---|
| Personalities: | M. V. Los' |
| Source: | Ref. Zhur. Biol, 10B343, No. 10, May 62 |
| Remarks: | Two-story dormitory for 380 students of the institute was build on Navoy prospekt in Andizhan |
| Source: | Pravda Vostoka, 12 Jan 63, p 4 |

3. Azerbaydzhanskiy Institut Usovershensvovaniya Vrachey

(Azerbaydzhan Institute for Advanced Training of Physicians)

| | |
|---|---|
| Location: | Baku |
| Suborganizations: | Chair of Organization of Public Health Service and History of Medicine |
| Personalities: | Docent M. A. Ibragimov - Director of the Chair |
| Source: | Sovetskoye Zdravookhraneniye, No 12, 62, pp 41-47 |

4. Azerbaydzhanskiy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Elektrotekhnicheskoy Promyshlennosti

(Azerbaydzhan Scientific-Research Institute of the Electrotechnical Industry)

Personalities: The following are workers at the institute; A. Kulikovskiy, O. Shikin, Z. Medvedeva, V. Shneyderman, V. Romashin.

Remarks: The article discusses a conveyer which the institute designed for the Baku Electric Refrigerator Factory. The conveyer will be used for testing the finished products. The above named are identified as having worked on the development of the conveyer.

Source: Bakinskiy Rabochiy, 30 Nov 62, p 3

5. Azerbaydzhanskiy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Gidrotekhniki i Melioratsii

(Azerbaydzhan Scientific-Research Institute of Hydraulic Engineering and Melioration)

Location: Baku

Personalities: A. K. Dekhbudov-director. S. M. Amirkzhanov-deputy director of the scientific section

Source: Zarya Vostoka, 5 Dec 62, p 2

6. Buryatskiy Kompleksnyy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut

(Buryat Complex Scientific Research Institute)

Personalities: Ch. Ts. Tsydypov: derived a formula for computing secondary microwave attenuation caused by local relief in a determination of microwave scattering at local tropospheric in homogeneities.

Source: Kratkiye Soobshcheniya Buryatskogo Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo Instituta, No 2, 1960, pp 24-27 (from Referativnyy Zhurnal-Avtomatika i Radioelektronika, No 10, 1962, 10-7-155 i)

7. Chernovitskiy Meditsinskiy Institut

(Chernovtsy Medical Institute)

Location: Chernovtsy

Suborganizations: Prof S. N. Savenko, director

Source: Vrachebnoye Delo, No 10, Oct 62, pp 48-52

8. Donetskiy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Fiziologii Truda

(Donets Scientific-Research Institute of the Physiology of Labor)

Suborganizations: Laboratory of Clinical Physiology

Personalities: Navakatikyan, A. O., director of above laboratory Onopko, B. N., director of institute.

Remarks: Report on respiratory changes depending on high environmental temperatures and position -- submitted by P. K. Anokhin.

Source: Byul. Eksper. Biol i Med, No 10, 1962

9. Dushanbinskiy Institut Epidemiologii i Gigiyeny

(Dushanbe Institute of Epidemiology and Hygiene)

Location: Dushanbe

Personalities: M. Rasulov, docent, director of the institute; K. B. Baratov, head of Department of Hygiene; Ye. S. Kalmykov, head of Department of Parasitology.

Personalities: The following are also mentioned in the article: L. S. Koretskaya, V. Z. Yelfimova, K. T. Kasymov, A. N. Pavlovich, Ye. A. Zabozlayeva, T. A. Rasulova, P. V. Zadvornyak, K. K. Karimova, Kh. I. Mankeyeva, V. F. Burmakina, L. A. Markar'yants, Yu. L. Degtyarev, Kh. U. Muminov, A. A. Babayev, I. S. Sattarov, A. V. Yasinskiy V. G. Arskiy, L. Ya. Il'yashenko, Ye. F. Gadzhey, P. Ya. Leviev.

Source: Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 31 Oct 62, p 2

10. Fiziko-Tekhnicheskiy Institut

(Physico-Technical Institute)

Location: Taskhent

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR

Personalities: Kranid Lyubarskiy, Scientific Associate

Source: Pravda Vostoka, 2 Dec 62, p 4

11. Fiziko-Tekhnicheskiy Institut

(Physico-Technical Institute)

Location: Khar'kov

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR

Personalities: A. M. Kosevich uses the Langrange function for an elastic field to derive an equation for the motion of a disclocation in an external stress field.

Source: Zhurnal Eksperimental'noy i Teoreticheskoy Fiziki, Vol 43, No 2, Aug 62, pp 637-648

12. Gor'kovskiy Politekhnicheskiy Institut

(Gor'kiy Polytechnic Institute)

Location: Gor'kiy

Personalities: I. N. Alekhina: describes plug-and-jack panel control system developed at the Scientific Research Laboratory of Machine-Tool Design and Cutting Tools, Gor'kiy Sovnarkhoz, for various types of machine tools.

Source: Trudy Gor'kovskogo Politekhnicheskogo Instituta, Vol 17, No 2, 1961, pp 128-131 (From Referativnyy Zhurnal-Avtomatika i Radioelektronika, No 10, 1962, 10-2-185 kh)

13. Gosudarstvennyy Institut po Proyektirovaniyu, Issledovaniyu i Ispytaniyu Stal'nykh Konstruktsiy i Mostov (Proyektstal'konstruktsiya)

(State Institute for the Design, Study, and Testing of Fabricated Steel and Bridges)

Personalities: N. P. Mel'nikov Candidate of Technical Sciences, director of the institute; I. Miroshnichenko, engineer.

Source: Sovetskaya Rossiya, 27 Nov 62, p 2

14. Gosudarstvennyy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Nauchnoy i Tekhnicheskoy Informatsii (GOSINTI)

(State Scientific Research Institute of Scientific and Technical Information)

Location: Moscow, B-64, ulitsa Chkalova, 47

Personalities: G. Gol'sheyn, senior editor of GOSINTI

Remarks: The institute studies, and with the aid of its publications, propagandizes achievements of science and engineering, both Soviet and non-Soviet. Its publications include the "Bulletin of Technical-Economoc Information," and a number of technical brochures.

Source: Baku, Bakinskiy Rabochiy, 26 Dec 62, p 3

15. Gosudarstvennyy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Vitaminologii

(State Scientific Research Institute of Vitaminology)

Location: Moscow

Subordination: Ministry of Health USSR

Suborganizations: Department of Vitamins C and P

Personalities: Prof. N. S. Yarusova, director of the department

Source: Voprosy Pitaniya, Vol 21, No 5, Sep/Oct 62, pp 26-31

16. Gosudarstvenriy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy i Proyektniy Institut Azotnoy Promyshlennosti i Produktov Organicheskogo sinteza

(State Scientific Research and Planning Institute of the Nitrogen Industry and Products of Organic Synthesis)

Suborganizations: Chirchikskiy filial, located in Chirchik, in Tashkentskaya oblast'

Remarks: Vacancies in the branch for head of the inorganic laboratory, head of analytical laboratory, head of technological group

Source: Pravda Vostoka, 11 Dec 62, p 4

17. Gosudarstvennyy Ordena Lenina i Ordena Krasnogo Znameni Institut Fizichekoy Kul'tury imeni P. F. Lesgaft

(State Order of Lenin and Order of Red Banner Institute of Physical Culture imeni Lesgaft)

Personalities: Docent N. I. Ponomarev

Source: Teoriya i Praktika Fizicheskoy Kul'tury, No 11, Nov 62, pp 17-21

18. Gosudarstvennaya Priyemnaya Komissiya

(State Reception Commission)

Personalities: Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences Academician A. A. Dorodnitsyn, president of above commission

Remarks: mentioned in connection with article on new small electronic computer, "Promin'"

Source: Pravda Ukrainy ("'Promin' Electronic Machine"), 23 Nov 62, p 3

19. Gruzinskiy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Gidrotekhniki i Melioratsii

(Georgian Scientific Research Institute of Hydraulic Engineering and Melioration)

Personalities: M. S. Gagoshidze, director; A. F. Birkaya, deputy director of the scientific section.

Source: Zarya Vostoka, 5 Dec 62, p 2

20. Insititut Avtomatiki i Elektrometrii

(Institute of Automatics and Electrometry)

Location: Novosibirsk

Suborination: Siberian Department, Academy of Sciences USSR

Personalities: I. I. Pogromskiy: reports on work done jointly with the Institute of Economics and the Organization of Industrial Production on the building of electronic instruments to check operating time, idle time, and production of industrial equipment (SVM-1, P-2, P-3, P-4, and P-5 devices)

Source: Rezervy Rabochego Vremeni v Promyshlennosti Sibiri 1961, pp 57-62 (from Referativnyy Zhurnal-Avtomatika i Radioelektronika, No 10, 1962, 10-2-63 b)

21. Institut Avtomatiki i Mekhaniki

(Institute of Automation and Mechanics)

Subordination: Latvian Academy of Sciences

Personalities: S. Aynbinder, director

Source: Sovetskaya Latviya, 25 Oct 62, p 1

22. Institut Biologii

(Institute of Biology)

Location: Minsk

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Belorussian SSR

Personalities: Director, N. V. Turbin, academician

Source: Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 4 Dec 62, p 2

23. Institut Botaniki

(Institute of Botany)

Location: Alma-Ata, ul. Kirova, 103

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Kazakh SSR

Remarks: Specialities: geobotany, physiology, selection and genetics of plants.

Source: Alma-Ata, Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 21 Nov 62, p 4

24. Institut Botaniki

(Institute of Botany)

Subordination: Academy of Scoences Turkmen SSR, Department of Biological Sciences

Personalities: Baki Berdyyevich Kerbabayev, director of the scientific section

Source: Turkmenskaya Iskra, 18 Dec 62, p 4

25. Institut Ekonomiki

(Institute of Economics)

Subordination: Academy of Sciences USSR

Personalities: G. Mikheyev, chief secretary of the atomic energy sector

Source: Zarya Vostoka, 18 Dec 62, p 4

26. Institut Eksperimental'noy i Klinicheskoy Meditsiny

(Institute of Experimental and Clinical Medicine)

Personalities: Senior scientific worker G. I. Abdullayev

Source: Bakinskiy Rabochiy, 21 Dec 62, p 3

27. Institut Elektromekhaniki

(Institute of Electromechanics)

Location: Leningrad

Subordination: State Committee on Automation and Machine Building

Remarks: Used to be subordinate to the Academy of Sciences USSR, but at the insistance of the Leningrad Party organization this was changed. The new "master" analyzed the institute's work plan, strengthed the control of the ruble, etc. Result was that the quantity of developments that found practical application increased; yet the institute was exerting the same amount of effort as it had earlier.

Source: Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta, No 39, 22 Sep 62, p 14

28. Institut Elektroniki, Avtomatiki i Telemekhaniki

(Institute of Electronics, Automation and Telemechanics)

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Georgian SSR

Personalities: V. K. Chichinadze: used the EMU-8 electronic analog to provide a description of a self-adjusting control system based on the principle of random search.

Source: Trudy Instituta Elektroniki, Avtomatiki i Telemekhaniki, An GruzSSR, Vol 2, 1961, pp 17-32 (from Referativnyy Zhurnal-Avtomatiki i Radioelektronika, No 10, 1962, 10-2-113 k)

29. Institut Elektrotekhniki

(Institute of Electrical Engineering)

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR

Personalities: S. G. Tarandov: experiments showed that Hall-effect transducers made of InAs have higher stability and lower dependence of Hall potential on temperature than other semiconductor tranducers of this type.

Source: Sbornik Trudov Instituta Elektrotekhniki AN UkrSSR, Vol 15, 1961, pp 58-62 (from Referativnyy Zhurnal - Avtomatiki i Radioelektronika, No 10, 1962, 10-4-45 m)

30. Institut Epidemiologii, Mikrobiologii i Gigiyeny

(Institute of Epidemiology, Microbiology and Hygiene)

Location: Baku

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Azerbaydzhan SSR

Personalities: Sh. Salimov, engineer

Remarks: The institute is studying the effect of radiation on organisms, and methods of protecting radiation personnel from being contaminated.

Source: Bakinskiy Rabochiy, 24 Oct 62, p 3

31. Institut Fiziki, Matematiki, i Mekhaniki

(Institute of Physics, Mathematics, and Mechanics)

Location: Frunze

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Kirgiz SSR

Personalities: Zh. Zheenbayev, head of the Laboratory of Spectral Analysis

Source: Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 8 Dec 62, p 4

32. Institut Fiziologii Rasteniy imeni Klimenta Timiryazeva

(Institute of Plant Physiology imeni Kliment Timiryazev)

Subordination: Academy of Sciences USSR

Personalities: Academician Konstantin Skryabin, head of the Laboratory of Helminthology

Remarks: This laboratory is successfully working on combatting helminthosis diseases of agricultural animals and plants.

Source: Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 29 Nov 62, p 3

33. Institut Genetiki

(Institute of Genetics)

Subordination: Academy of Sciences USSR

Remarks: Under the leadership of academician Trofim Lysenko the problem of increasing the fat content of cow's milk has been successfully solved. Academician Nikolay Tsitsin, Scientist-selector, has devoted more than 25 years to the study of remote hybridization for the development of new varieties of cereal grains.

For several years the institute, with the Radiobiology Laboratory of the Tomilinsk Poultry Factory, has studied the influences of microdoses of ionizing irradiation (0.001-2.9 r for the whole incubation period) on the development of poultry.

Source: Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 29 Nov 62, p 3

34. Institut Genetiki i Fiziologii Rasteniy

(Institute of Genetics and Physiology of Plants)

Location: Tashkent, pos. Lunacharskoye Akademgorodok

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR

Suborganization: Central Scientific-Experimental Base, laboratory of biochemistry of plants and physiology of defoliants.

Source: Tashkent, Pravda Vostoka, 21 Nov 62, p 4

35. Institut Geokhimii i Analiticheskoy Khimii imeni V. I. Vernadskogo

(Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V. I. Vernadskiy)

Location: Moscow

Subordination: Academy of Sciences USSR

Personalities: D. N. Ryabchikov, Yao Ke-Min', and I. I. Marov

Remarks: "Comples Formation of Indium with Gallic Acid"

Source: Zhurnal Neorganicheskoy Khimii, Vol 7, No 11, Nov 62, pp 2545-2548

36. Institut Geologii

(Institute of Geology)

Location: Ashkhabad

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Turkmen SSR

Personalities: Candidate of Technical Sciences Yuriy Borisovich Ayzenberg

Remarks: Ayzenberg recently completed a monograph entitled "The Mineral-Raw Material Base of Regional Construction Materials in Turkmen SSR," the first volume of which appeared in 1961.

Source: Turkmenskaya Iskra, 1 Dec 62, p 1

37. Institut Geologii

(Geological Insitute)

Location: Tashkent

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR

Personalities: I. Khamrabayev, director

Source: Pravda Vostoka, 11 Dec 62, p 5

38. Institut Gerontologii i Eksperimental'noy Patologii

(Institute of Gerontology and Experimental Pathology)

Location: Kiev

Subordination: Academy of Medical Sciences USSR

Personalities: Doctor of Medical Sciences V. V. Frol'kis - director of the physiology laboratory.

Source: Pravda Ukrainy, 31 Oct 62, p 3

39. Institut Ispol'zovaniya Topliva

(Institute of Fuel Utilization)

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR

Personalities: Director, N. Lavrov, Academician of the Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR

Source: Tashkent, Pravda Vostoka, 18 Nov 62, p 2

40. Institut Khimii

(Institute of Chemistry)

Location: Tallin

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Estonian SSR

Personalities: O. Eyzen, Candidate of Technical Sciences; V. Milli, K. Arnover, engineers: In the department of physical-chemical research under their leadership new gas chromatographies for the analysis of shale products have been developed.

Remarks: In addition, workers at the institute are busy with the development of new methods of speeding up the analysis of complex mixtures of organic compounds.

Source: Sovetskaya Estoniya, 27 Nov 62, p 2

41. Institut Khimii

(Institute of Chemistry)

Location: Riga

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR

Personalities: L. K. Lepin', academician

Remarks: A cycle of research devoted to the problem of protecting metal from corrosion has been completed, under Lepin's leadership. The laws of the corrosion process in water and water solutions at temperatures of 0° to 100°C have been revealed. It is now possible to determine earlier the loss of metal for any period of time.

Source: Sovetskaya Litva, 25 Dec 62,p 1

42. Institut Khimii

(Insitute of Chemistry)

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR

Personalities: T. Artykbayev and G. A. Tsyganov

Remarks: "Effect of Salting-Out Agents in the Process of Extracting Germanium from HCL Solutions"

Source: Uzbekskiy Khimicheskiy Zhurnal, No 4, 1962, pp 38-48

43. Institut Khirurgii imeni A. V. Vishnevskogo

(Institute of Surgery imeni A. V. Vishnevskiy)

Location: Moscow

Subordination: Academy of Medical Sciences USSR

Personalities: S. N. Braynes, head of laboratory of biocybernetics

Source: Nauka i Zhizn, No 12, Dec 1962, p 34

Personalities: M. L. Bykhovskiy, head of cybernetics laboratory

Source: Sovetskaya Latviya, 2 Nov 62, p 4

44. Institut Kibernetiki

(Institute of Cybernetics)

Location: Kiev

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR

Personalities: Academician V. M. Glushkov - director; Scientific secretary of the institute - Candidate of Physico-mathematical sciences Lina Luk'yanovna Voznyuk' Chief engineer of the Department of Special Machines-Cardidate of Technical Sciences Yevgeniy Sergeyevich Oreshkin.

Remarks: A digital computer at the institute controls a steel melting process at a metallurgical factory 500 km away. Research such as this will lead to the creation of technological computer centers for the automatic control of industrial enterprises (of the same kind) which are situated in various cities.

Source: Krasnaya Zvezda, 28 Oct 62, p 4

45. Institut Krayevoy Meditsiny

(Institute of Regional Medicine)

Location: Frunze

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Kirghiz SSR

Suborganizations: Biochemical Laboratory

Personalities: Docent F. [illegible]. Gimmerikh, Director of the Biochemical Laboratory

Source: Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 15 Nov 62, p 3

46. Institute Mashinovedeniya i Avtomatizatsii

(Institute of Machine Studies and Automation)

Location: Minsk

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Belorussian SSR

Suborganization: Laboratory of Economics of Automated Production (head - O.S. Sitnikov, Cand. [illegible] of Economical Sciences); Laboratory of Longevity and Reliability of Machine Parts (head, B. I. Aleksandrov, Candidate of Technical Sciences).

Remarks: The institute recently moved into a new Academy building. Concentrates on problems under con[illegible]ions of Belorussian SSR; its laboratories have established close relations with many of the republic's largest enterprises and offer them practical assistance.

Source: Minsk, Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 22 Nov 62, p 3

47. Institut Mikrobiologii

(Institute of Microbiology)

Location: Yerevan

Personalities: A. Panosyan, director

Source: Kommunist, 5 Jan 63, p 3

48. Institut Nevrologii

(Institute of Neurology)

Location: Moscow

Subordination: Academy of Medical Sciences USSR

Personalities: Prof N. V. Konovalov, director; Ye. V. Shmidt, E.L. Iur'ye, L. K. Bragina, I. V. Gannushkina, G. A. Muksudov, V. A. Chukhrova, N. V. Vereshchagin, D. N. Dzhibladze, Kh. Kh. Yarullin, T. B. Shubova, Ye. Z. Ustinova, Ye. F. Drigo, Yu. V. Bogatyrev

Source: Zhurnal Nevropatologii i Psikhiatrii imeni S. S. Korsakova, Vol 62, No 11, 1962, pp 1601-1606; pp 1612-1638; 1642-1647; 1676-1680

49. Institut Obshchey i Neorganicheskoy Khimii imeni N. S. Kurnakova

(Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni Kurnakov)

Subordination: Academy of Sciences USSR

Personalities: V. B. Lazarev, and A. V. Pershikov

Remarks: "Experimental Determination of the Surface Tension of Molten Neodymium"

Source: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSR, Vol 146, No 1, Sep-Oct 62, pp 143-144

50. Institute Obshchey i Neorganicheskoy Khimii

(Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry)

Location: Kiev

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR

Personalities: A. A. Shokol, L. F. Kozin

Remarks: "Refining Gallium, Indium, and Thallium from Mercury, Cadmium, and Zinc by High-Temperature Vacuum Distillation"

Source: Ukrainskiy Khimicheskiy Zhurnal, Vol 28, No 6, 1962, pp 699-702

51. Institut Organicheskoy Khimii

(Institute of Organic Chemistry)

Location: Yerevan

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Armenian SSR

Personalities: A. Gasparyan, director

Source: Kommunist, 5 Jan 63, p 3

52. Institute Organicheskoy Khimii

(Institute of Organic Chemistry)

Location: Kazan'

Subordination: Academy of Sciences USSR

Remarks: Will become coordination center for scientific institutions in the Central Volga region.

Source: Sovetskaya Rossiya, 18 Dec 62, p 2

53. Institut Perelivaniya Krovi

(Institute of Blood Transfusion)

Location: Leningrad

Suborganizations: Laboratory of Experimental Pathology

Personalities: N. V. Korostovtseva

Source: Fiziologicheskiy Zhurnal SSSR imeni I. M. Sechenov, Vol 48, No 12, Dec 62, pp 1466-1470

54. Institut Pitaniya

(Institute of Nutrition)

| | |
|---|---|
| Location: | Moscow |
| Subordination: | Academy of Medical Sciences USSR |
| Personalities: | Prof A. I. Makarychev - Director of the Laboratory of Higher Nervous Activity (pp 42-47); Prof V. V. Yefremov, director of the Laboratory for the Study of Vitamins (pp 31-36) P. P. Ivanov, associated with the Laboratory for the Study of Special Diets (pp 71-75) |
| Source: | Voprosy Pitaniya, Vol 21, No 5, Sep/Oct 62, pages as indicated |

55. Institut Torfa

(Turf Institute)

| | |
|---|---|
| Subordination: | Academy of Sciences, Belorussian SSR (?) |
| Personalities: | Director, V. Ye. Rakovskiy |
| Source: | Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 4 Dec 62, p 2 |

56. Institut Tsitologii

(Institute of Cytology)

| | |
|---|---|
| Location: | Leningrad |
| Subordination: | Academy of Sciences USSR |
| Personalities: | Lev Lozina-Lozinskiy |
| Remarks: | Professor Lev Lozina-Lozinskiy is in charge of studies of life's threshold. |
| Source: | Yerevan, Kommunist, 4 Jan 62, p 4 |

57. Institut Vysshey Nervnoy Deyatel'nosti i Neyrofiziologii

(Institute of Higher Nervous Activity and Neurophysiology)

Location: Moscow

Subordination: Academy of Sciences USSR

Suborganizations: Laboratory of the Neurological Bases of Compensation for Disturbed Functions

Personalities: V. Podachin, Candidate of Medical Sciences; L. Goncharova, Candidate of Medical Sciences; V. Nikityuk, senior laboratory assistant, all work in the laboratory.

Remarks: The laboratory has been at the institute since 1952. Its scientists study experimentally the consequences of surgical damages to the central nervous system. The laboratory is equipped with glass microelectrodes an modern electronic apparatus.

Source: Moskovskaya Pravda, 21 Dec, p 3

58. Institut Zemnogo Magnetizma, Ionosfery i Rasprostraneniya Radiovoln (IZMIR)

(Institute of Terrestrial Magnetism, Ionosphere and Radiowave Propagation)

Subordination: Academy of Sciences USSR

Personalities: Sh. G. Shlionskiy: describes graphic-analysis method of computing radio links

Source: Trudy Instituta Zemnogo Magnetizma, Ionosfery i Rasprostraneniya Radiovoln AN SSR, No 19, (29), 1961, pp 131-139 (from Referativnyy Zhurnal-Avtomatika i Radioelektronika, No 10, 1962, 10-7-63 g)

59. Kalininskiy Meditsinskiy Institut

(Kalinin Medical Institute)

Location: Kalinin

Suborganizations: Chair of Physiology

Personalities: Prof N. V. Semenov, head of the Chair of Physiology

Source: Byulleten' Eksperimental'noy Biologii i Meditsiny, Vol 54, No 10, Oct 62, pp 33-36

60. Kaunasskiy Gosudarstvennyy Meditsinskiy Institut

(Kaunas State Medical Institute)

Location: Kaunas, Lithuania

Suborganizations: Central Scientific Research Laboratory (TsNIL)

Personalities: M. I. Venslauskas

Source: Trudy Akademii Nauk Litovskoy SSR, Seriya C, 3 (29), 1962, pp 161-167

61. Kazakhskiy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Mineral'nogo Syr'ya

(Kazakh Scientific-Research Institute of Mineral Resources)

Personalities: V. K. Zakharov and Yu. A. Lazarev: describes a photo-resistance-plus-neon-lamp combination as a photoelectric oscillator for measuring light fluxes, particularly in the designing of apparatus for special analysis.

Source: Trudy Kazkhskogo Nauchno-Issledovatel'skogo Instituta Mineral'nogo Syr'ya, No 3, 1960, pp 352-353 (from Referativnyy Zhurnal - Avtomatika i Radioelektronika, No 10, 1962, 10-5-8 ts)

62. Kishinevskiy Universitet

(Kishinev University)

Location: Kishinev

Personalities: V. A. Kas'yan and N. G. Utusikova: determined work function of thin indium antimonide films as 4.42 (plus-minus 0.05) electron volts by measuring contact difference of potential between the film and gold. (pp 112-113)

M. V. Kot: determined temperature dependence on photo- and cathode-conductivities of CdS and CdSe in a 3-kev ($2 \cdot 10^{-8}$ amp) electron beam (pp 101-104)

Source: Uchennyye Zapiski, Kishinevskiy Universitet, Vol 49, 1961 (pages as indicated above), (from Referativnyy Zhurnal - Avtomatika i Radioelektronika, No 10, 1962, 10 Zh 260 and 10-4-11 ts)

63. Kiyevskiy Politekhnicheskiy Institut

(Kiev Polytechnic Institute)

Location: Kiev

Suborganizations: Elektrotekhnicheskiy Fakultet (Electrical Engineering Faculty)

Personalities: M. V. Pashkovskiy: gives example design of magnetic-amplifier circuit for binary decoder and method of computing choke-type magnetic amplifiers which operates as contactless relays.

Source: Izvestiya Kiyevskogo Politekhnicheskogo Instituta, Sbornik Trudov Aspirantov, Elektrotekhnicheskiy Fakultet, No 1, 1961, pp 152-176 (from Referativnyy Zhurnal-Avtomatika i Radioelektronika, No 10, 1962, 10-2-14-b)

64. Kuybyshevskiy Aviatsionnyy Institut

(Kuybyshev Aviation Institute)

Location: Kiybyshev

Personalities: A. I. Markov: used magnetostriction-type vibrator and GUZ-5P generator to produce ultrasonic vibrations at 13-30 kilocycles per second (3.5 kolowatts) to study productivity in sharpening of stainless steels and grinding refractory alloys and high-speed tools.

Source: Promyshlennoye Primeneniye Ul'trazvuka, 1961, pp 84-96 (from Referativnyy Zhurnal-Avtomatika i Radioelektronika, No 10, 1962, 10-5-44 t)

65. Laboratoriya Geologii Dokembriya

(Laboratory of Pre-Cambrian Geology)

Location: Leningrad

Subordination: Academy of Sciences USSR

Personalities: A. G. Katz, L. V. Kopayevich, I. S. Sedova, A. N. Neyelov, V. A. Glebovitskiy

Remarks: Authors of article "Southwestern Margin and the Age of the Aldan Shield." Aldan shield formed as a stable area of earth's crust in upper Archean (Circ. 2,000 million yrs ago) Article describes it.

Source: Novosibirsk, Geologiya i Geofizika, No 11, 1962, pp 52-59

66. Leningradskiy Elektrotekhnicheskiy Institut

(Leningrad Electrical Engineering Institute)

Location: Leningrad

Personalities: A. S. Pogodin: reports frequency-response-interval method of designing servos for driving heavy machines tools at Sverdlov Works (pp 134-138)

Yu. A. Bystrov: studied mechanism of build-up to discharge from heated cathode between cathode and grid of hydrogen thyratron when it is fed trigger pulse with known rise time. (pp 29-41)

Yu. A. Petrov: devised correction circuit for sagging flat top of pulse in pulse transformer (pp 128-133)

Source: Izvestiya Leningradskogo Elektrotekhnicheskogo Instituta (pages as indicated) (from Referativnyy Zhurnal-Avtomatika i Radioelektronika, No 10, 1962: 10-2-95b, 10-3-55s, and 10-7-232 el, respectively)

67. Leningradski[redacted]Meditsinskiy Institut

(Leningrad Sanitary Hygiene Medical Institute)

Location: Leningrad

Personalities: N. N. Shved; reports on electrodynamic vibrator for testing sensitivity of fingers (10-5-12 f)

V. G. Artamonova: reports on electrotonometer for industrial medicine (10-5-13)

N. N. Shved: reports on six-channel actograph for measuring human motions during sleep (10-5-18 d)

Source: Trudy Leningradskogo Sanitarno-Gigiyenicheskogo Meditsinskogo Instituta, No 23, 1961 - from Referativnyy Zhurnal-Avtomatika i Radioelektronika, No 10, 1962 (as indicated above)

68. Leningradskiy Politekhnicheskiy Institut imeni M. I. Kalinina

(Leningrad Polytechnical Institute imeni M. I. Kalinin)

Location: Leningrad

Remarks: The institute is 60 years old. There are now more than 14,000 people studying in its 10 faculties, and more than 1,000 instructors work on its 86 chairs.

Source: Moscow, Vestnik Vysshey Shkoly, No 11, 1962, p 54

69. L'vovskiy Politekhnicheskiy Institut

(L'vov Polytechnic Institute)

Location: L'vov

Personalities: E. B. Milevskiy: developed a radioactivity method of measuring wall thickness of thin cylinders undergoing vibrations during rolling.

Source: Nauchnyye Zapiski L'vovskiy Politekhnicheskiy Institut, No 77, 1961, pp 312-332 (from Referativnyy Zhurnal-Avtomatika i Radioelektronika, No 10, 1962, 10-2-78 b)

70. Mildavskiy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Epidemiologii, Microbiologii i Gigiyeny

(Moldavian Scientific-Research Institute of Epidemiology, Microbiology and Hygiene)

Location: Kishinev

Personalities: N. N. Yezhov, director

Source: Sovetskaya Moldaviya, 7 Dec 62, p 4

71. Moldavskiy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Selektsii, Semenovodstva i Agrotekhniki Polevykh Kul'tur

(Moldavian Scientific-Research Institute of Selection, Seed Growing, and Agrotechnology of Field Crops)

Personalities: M. Lupashku, director, Candidate of Agricultural Sciences

Remarks: The Institute helps local sovkhozes and kolkhozes incease production by working on such problems as new nybrid varieties of crops, crops more suited to the climatic conditions of Moldavia, etc.

Source: Sovetskaya Moldaviya, 27 Nov 62, p 2

72. Moldavskoye Nauchno-Tekhnicheskoye Obshchestvo Sel'skogo Khozyaystvo

(Moldvaian Scientific-Technical Agricultural Society)

Location: Kishinev: room 27, 24 Pushkin street

Subordination: Ministry of production and Preparation of Agricultural Products, Moldavian SSR

Source: Sovetskaya Moldaviya, 25 Oct 62; p 2

73. Moskovskiy Aviatsionnyy Institut

(Moscow Aviation Institute)

Location: Moscow

Personalities: N. M. Tishchenko: developed method of stabilizing temperature in magnetic amplifers by introduction of temperature compensating devices in the mixer or feedback circuits.

Source: Trudy Moskovskogo Aviatsionnogo Instituta, No 139, 1961, pp 142-151 (from Referativnyy Zhurnal-Avtomatika i Radioelektronika, No 9, 1962, 9-2-28 L)

Personalities: L. N. Deryugin: established, theoretically, a procedure for measuring the delay and obstruction of communications in polyharmonic delay lines in which the amplitudes of certain harmonics are of the same order.

Source: Trudy Moskovskogo Aviatsionnogo Instituta, No 125, 1960, pp 14-34 (from Referativnyy Zhurnal-Avtomatika i Radioelektronika, No 10, 1962, 10-7-272 a)

74. Moskovskiy Energetichniy Institut

(Moscow Power Engineering Institute)

Location: Moscow

Personalities: Prof Mikhail Adol'fovich Styrikovich, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences USSR

Remarks: Styrikovich, head of the chair of boiler installations of the institute, and founder of a school of thought on intraboiler processes, celebrated his 60th birthday recently. He is one of the outstanding thermal-engineers of the country.

Source: Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 23 Nov 62, p 3

75. Moskovskiy Gosudarstvennyy Universitet

(Moscow State University)

Location: Moscow

Suborganization: Vychislitel'nyy Tsentr (computing center)

Personalities: I. S. Berezin, director of computing center

Remarks: Mentioned in article on "Strela" and "Setun'" computers

Source: Trud, ("Electronic Mathematicians"), 24 Oct 62, p 4

76. Moskovskiy Institut Khimicheskogo Mashinostroyeniya

(Mosco Chemical Machine Building Institute)

Personalities: I. Adamchuk, V. V. Volodin: junior scientific workers of the problem laboratory of the Department of Automation of Chemical Production -- shown (in photo) modeling a system of automatic regulation of the process of obtaining sulfuric acid.

Remarks: Students and aspirants of the Department of automation of chemical production are doing work connected with mathematical description and complex automation of the basic processes of the chemical industry.

Source: Moskovskaya Pravda, 29 Nov 62, p 2

Personailties: V. Balakirev, aspirant

Remarks: A computing center has been created here. Scientific research is being condu ted in the center on the creation of completely automatic factories.

Sources: Moskovskaya Pravda, 4 Dec 62, p 2

77. Moskovskiy Institut Stali i Spalvov

(Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys)

Location: Moscow

Personalities: V. P. Yelyutin, A. V. Panov, A. K. Natanson, V. I. Shulepov, and O. A. Vasil'yev

Remarks: Developed and produced a unit for measuring internal friction and shear modulus of steel and alloy wire under stress.

Source: Zabodskaya Laboratoriya, Vol 28, No 9, 1962, pp 1123-1126

78. II Moskovskiy Meditsinskiy Institut imeni N. I. Pirogova

(Second Moscow Medical Institute imeni N. I. Pirogov)

Personalities: M. Sirotkina, rector of the institute

Source: Vechernyaya Moskva, 26 Nov 62, p 1

79. Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Eksperimental'noy Khirurgicheskoy Apparatury i Instrumentov

(Scientific-Research Institute of Experimental Surgical Apparatus and Instruments)

Location: Moscow

Personalities: Director, T Aman'yev; Prof A. M. Geselevich

Remarks: The institute developed a mobile operating room, which packs easily and is outfitted with removable surgical equipiment. This may be set up in a helicopter, or on a plane, truck, or cutter (boat).

Source: Sovetskaya Latviya, 1 Dec 62, p 4

80. Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Elektrotekhnicheskoy Promyshlennosti

(Scientific-Research Institute of the Electrotechnical Industry)

Location: Kishinev

Personalities: A. M. Maryutin, director

Source: Sovetskaya Moldaviya, 9 Dec 62, p 2

81. Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Gigiyeny Truda in Profzabolevaniy

(Scientific Research Institute of Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases)

Location: Razdan

Subordination: Ministry of Health Armenian SSR

Suborganization: Laboratory of radiation hygiene, laboratory of industrial-sanitary chemistry

Source: Yerevan, Kommunist, 14 Nov 62, p 4

82. Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Kamnya i Silikatov

(Scientific Research Institute of Rock and Silicates

Location: Yerevan

Subordination: Sovnarkhoz Armenian SSR

Personalities: Director, Mamikon Levonovich Oganesyan; leading engineer T. Oganesyan; senior engineer P. Suvalyan, B. Berezovskiy, engineer S. Asatryan

Remarks: The institute has 20 laboratories and scientific-technical divisions, working on 30 scientific themes. The research work is aimed at wide use of the republic's rich rock resources in the economy, i. e., in industry and agriculture.

Source: Yerevan, Kommunist, 26 Oct 62, p 4

83. Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Khimii

(Scientific-Research Institute of Chemistry)

Location: Yerevan

Subordination: Sovnarkhoz Armenian SSR

Personalities: M. Manvelyan, director

Source: Kommunist, 5 Jan 63, p 3

84. Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Kurortologii i Fizicheskikh Metodov Lecheniya

(Scientific-Research Institute of Health Resort Science and Physical Methods of Therapy)

Subordination: Ministry of Public Health Armenian SSR

Personalities: Docent G. Agadzhanyan, director, chief therapist of the Ministry of Public Health Armenian SSR; A. Vartanyan, G. Mkrtchyan, N. Nadirova - scientific workers; Zh. Topchyan, R. Chilingrayan, Dzh. Shmavonyan- Candidates of Medical Sciences.

Remarks: Together with the Armenian Republic Council for Control of the Health Resorts of Labor Unions and the Kirovakan City Health Department, the institute recently held in Kirovakan a Visiting-Practical Conference devoted to helath resort resources and the condition of physical therapy in the Kirovakan region. The above-mentioned scientific personnel all participated in this conference. In the past three months the institute has held similar conferences and seminars in Leninakan, Kafan, Kamo, Echmiadzin, and Idzhevan.

Source: Kommunist, 8 Sep 62, p 3

85. Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Mekhaniki

(Scientific Research Institute of Mechanics)

Location: Moscow

Subordination: Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov

Personalities: L. I. Mirkin

Remarks: Conducted studies on the theory that the number of dislocation in a high-temperature phase is increased on phase transformation at a lower temperature.

Source: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, Vol 142, No 6, 21 Feb 62, pp 1289-90

86. Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Mikrobiologii

(Scientific Research Institute of Microbiology)

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Armenian SSR

Personalities: R. Galachyan, director of Agricultural Sciences
A. Movsesyan, laboratory worker

Remarks: Working in the laboratory of phytopathogenic microorganisms, Galachyan is studying plant pathogens which cause tumors in plants, especially in beets. From infected plants she obtains pathogen-metabolites which are plant-growth stimulators. They facilitate the acceleration of root formation in plants which form roots with difficulty.

Source: Yerevan, Kommunist, 27 Nov 62, p 3

87. Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Onkologii i Radiologii

(Scientific Research Institute of Oncology and Radiology)

Location: Alma-Ata

Personalities: Kurt Zholkiver: chief of the Department of Radiation Therapy; Saim Balmukhanov: Doctor of Medical Sciences.

Remarks: This institute was just established. In it is located a unique X-ray diagnostic apparatus for quick examination of deeply situated organs and tissues. It is equipped with a special device that amplifies the brightness of the X-ray screen 1,000 times.

Source: Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 27 Nov 62, p 4

88. Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Plastmass

(Scientific Research Institute of Plastics)

Personalities: K. Soldadze, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, head of the laboratory

Remarks: In an article on the introduction of results of polymer chemistry into the national economy, Soldadze recommends that scientific research and experimental work on ionites (ion-exchange resins) be united in a scientific center under the State Committee for Chemistry. The center would work on developing the technology of new types of ionites and on introducing them into industry.

Source: Moscow, Izvestiya, 30 Nov 62, p 4

89. Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Poligraficheskogo Mashinostroyeniya

(Scientific-Research Institute of Printing Machine Building)

Personalities: M. G. Breydo: describes control circuitry for synchronous transfer from one moving shaft to several moving shafts, with extensive range of control of transfer ratios, for use in automation of heavy-duty machine tools.

Source: Trudy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skogo Instituta Poligraficheskogo Mashinostroyeniya, No 15, 1961, pp 3-26 (From Referativnyy Zhurnal - Avtomatika i Radioelektronika, No 10, 1962, 10-2-180 ts)

90. Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Postoyannogo Toka

(Scientific-Research Direct Current Institute)

Personalities: B. S. Melik-Sarkisov devised protective curcuit with semiconductor triodes in place of polarized relays for protecting the transformer bridge of a DC transmission line; substitution provides faster action and greater reliability.

Source: Izvestiya Nauchno-Issledovatel'skogo Instituta Postoyannogo Toka, No 8, 1961, pp 212-218 (from Referativnyy Zhurnal-Avtomatika i Radioelektronika, No 10, 1962, 10-5-54 a)

91. Odesskiy Politekhnicheskiy Institut

(Odessa Polytechnic Institute)

Location: Odessa

Personalities: R. A. Geogralin, V. S. Gusarev: established possibility of applying sequential theory to construction of production line model of planned and existing automated machining of gears and cylinder heads of DT-24 tractor with standard "Churchill" machine tools (17 operations in all)

Source: Nauchnyye Zapiski. Odesskiy Politekhnicheskiy Institut, No 35, 1961, pp 32-43 (from Referativnyy Zhurnal-Avtomatika i Radioelektronika, No 10, 1962, 10-2-101 y)

92. Omskiy Meditsinskiy Institut imeni M. I. Kalinina

(Omsk Medical Institute Imeni M. I. Kalinin)

Location: Omsk

Suborganizations: Chair of Infectious Diseases

Personalities: Konstantinov, V. P. (Head of Chair of Infectious Diseases); Dalmatov, D. M.

Source: Sovetskaya Meditsina, No 10, 1962

93. Sibirskiy Fiziko-Tekhnicheskiy Institut pri Tomskom Universitet

(Siberian Physico-Technical Institute at Tomsk University)

Location: Tomsk

Personalities: V. I. Bocharov, O. M. Nesterova, I. I. Nesterova: experiments in scattering of waves at 21.12 megacycles over a 1,340-kilometer distance in the $F_2$ layer indicate possibility of communications at twice and thrice the maximum useable frequency of F2 layer.

Source: Trudy Sibirskogo Fiziki-Tekhnicheskogo Instituta pri Tomskom Universitete, No 38, 1960, pp 74-79 (from Referativnyy Zhurnal-Avtomatika i Radioelektronika, No 10, 1962, 10 Zh 179)

94. Sibirskiy Institut Zemnogo Magnetizma, Ionosfery i Rasprostraneniya Radiovoln

(Siberian Institute of Terrestrial Magnetism, the Ionosphere and Radio Wave Propagation)

Location: Irkutsk

Subordination: Academy of Sciences USSR

Personalities: P. A. Vinogradov

Remarks: Author conducted observations at Irkutsk which are presented in article, "On Pulsation-type oscillations in the Earth's electromagnetic field." Regular observations of these phenomena were begun in August of 1957 in connection with the IGY. The data presented was gathered over a 4-year period.

Source: Novosibirsk, Geologiya i Geofizika, No 11, 1962, pp 114-124

95. Tadzhikskiy Gosudarstvennyy Meditsinskiy Institut imeni Abuali ibn-Sino

(Tadzhik State Medical Institute imeni Abuali ibn-Sino)

Personalities: Reactor, Z. P. Khodzhayev, deputy to the Supreme Soviet Tadzhik SSR

Source: Dushanbe, Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 20 Dec 62, p 2

Personalities: G. Tairov, surgeon; V. Dunchik, urologist; G. Alidzhanov, therapist; V. Ibragimov, Obstetrician-gynecologist; A. Pachen, oncologist. Also associated with the institute: K. Tadzhiyev, B. Braginskiy, Yu. Yatsominskiy

Source: Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 13 Dec 62, p 4

96. Tambovskiy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Khimikatov dlya Polimerov

(Tambov Scientific Research Institute of Chemicals for Polymers)

Location: Tambov

Personalities: Ye. F. Burmistrov, deputy director for the scientific section: V. V. Mikhaylov - head of the laboratory of synthesis of stabilizers for plastics; I. P. Maslova, head of the scientific and technical information group.

Source: Yunyy Tekhnik, No 12, 1962, pp 8-12

97. Tashkentskiy Meditsinskiy Institut

(Tashkent Medical Institute)

Location: Tashkent

Suborganizations: Chair of Hospital Pediatrics and History of Medicine

Personalities: Prof L. S. Aleksandrova, director of the Chair of Hospital Pediatrics; Docent A. Ya. Karasev, Director of History of Medicine

Source: Sovetskoye Zdravookhraneniye, No 12, 62, pp 47-51

98. Tekstil'nyy Institut imeni S. M. Kirova

(Textile Institute imeni S. M. Kirov)

Location: Leningrad

Remarks: Experimental laboratory of division of chemical fibers is using an electron microscope to inspect the quality of various synthetic fibers

Source: Leningradskaya Pravda, 18 Dec 62, p 2

99. Ternopol'skiy Meditsinskiy Institut

(Ternopol' Medical Institute)

Location: Ternopol'

Suborganizations: Chair of Pathological Physiology

Personalities: Docent E. N. Berger, Director of the Chair of Pathological Physiology; Ye. A. Markova

Source: Patologicheskaya Fiziologiya i Eksperimental'naya, Terapiya, Vol 6, No 5, Sep/Oct 62, pp 70-71

100. Tsentral'nyy Institut Kurortologii i Fizioterapii

(Central Institute of Health Resorts and Physical Therapy)

Location: Moscow

Subordination: Ministry of Health USSR

Personalities: Ye. B. Vygodner, L. A. Terent'yeva

Source: Voprosy Pitaniya, Vol 21, No 5 Sep/Oct 62, pp 3-8

101. Tsentral'nyy Institut Usovershenstvovaniya Vrachey

(Central Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians)

Location: Moscow

Personalities: M. D. Kovrigina, rector; A. N. Belova, chairman of the local committee

Remarks: They are currently working on the possibilities of televised lectures

Sources: Meditsinskiy Rabotnik, No 76(2136), 21 Sep 62, p 1

102. Tsentral'niy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Eksperimental'nogo Proyektirovaniya

Central Scientific-Research Institute of Experimental Design

Personalities: V. Kozlov, chief engineer

Source: Sovetskaya Rossiya, 27 Nov 62, p 2

103. Tsentral'nyy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Fizicheskoy Kul'tury

(Central Scientific Research Institute of Physical Culture)

Personalities: N. G. Medvedeva and N. A. Roggye

Source: Teoriya i Praktika Fizicheskoy Kul'tury, No 11, Nov 62, pp 27-30

104. Tsentral'nyy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institute Konservnoy i Ovoshchnoy Promyshlennosti (TsNIIKOP)

(Central Sceintific Research Institute of the Canning and Vegetable Industry)

Location: Moscow

Source: Voprosy Pitaniya, Vol 21, No 5, Sep/Oct 62, p 71

105. Tsentral'nyy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Morskogo Flota (TsNIIMF)

(Central Scientific-Research Institute of the Maritime Fleet)

Location: Leningrad

Personalities: L. P. Ivanov: reports on the complex automatic control system designed in 1959 for the power plant in the steamship "Kolkoznik"

Source: Informatsionyy Sbornik. Tsentral'nyy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Morskogo Flota, No 64, 1961, pp 32-43 (from Referativnyy Zhurnal-Avtomatika i Radioelektronika, No 9, 1962, 9-2-184 a)

Personalities: Yu. I. Nikitenko: investigated possibility of improving accuracy in corrections of propagation values in "Koordinator" phase-type radio navigation systems (pp 41-54);
V. V. Pravdyuk: confirmed accuracy of navigating by Decca stations in western Gulf of Finland and Gulf of Riga (so-called "Swedish network") (pp 30-40);
M. M. Beygnan: recommends measures for better maintenance of Neptune radar (pp 3-9);
V. I. Bykov: suggests using two-channel visual DF with cathode-ray display to counter the "night effect" in radio direction-finding systems (pp 9-14).

Source: Trudy Tsentral'nogo Nauchno-Issledovatel'skogo Instituta Morskogo Flota, No 39, 1961, pages as indicated (From Referativnyy Zhurnal - Avtomatika i Radioelektronika, No 10, 1962, 10-Zh-147; 10-7-125ya; 10-7-126ye; and 10-7-128a, respectively)

106. Ukrainskiy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Meditsinskoy Klimatologii i Klimatoterapii imeni I. Sechenova

(Ukrainian Scientific-Research Institute of Medical Climatology and Climotherapy imeni I. Sechenov)

Remarks: The institute developed a "beach doctor," an electronic instrument which gives a "recipe" to the individual as to how long he should be out in the sun. Every hour the specialist on duty feeds in information about the weather; to get his "recipe," the individual pushes buttons on the machine indicating how long he has been at the resort and what sort of a diagnosis is written in his health book -- i.e. how much sun the doctor prescribed. The instrument stands on the beach.

Source: Pravda Ukrainy, 19 Dec 62, p 2

107. Ukrainskiy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Pitaniya

(Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Nutrition)

Location: Kiev

Subordination: Ministry of Health Ukrainian SSR

Suborganizations: Laboratory of Cancerogenic Substances

Personalities: B. L. Rubenchik

Source: Voprosy Pitaniya, Vol 21, No 5, Sep/Oct 62, pp 53-57

108. Ukrainskiy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Tuberkuleza i Grudnoy Khirurgii imeni Akademika F. G. Yanovskogo

(Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Tuberculosis and Chest Surgery imeni Academician F. G. Yanovskiy)

Location: Kiev-39, spusk Stepana Razina, 7

Source: Pravda Ukrainy, 2 Dec 62, p 4

109. Volgogradskiy Obshchestvennyy Nauchnyy-Issledovatel'nyy Institut Limannogo Orosheniya

(Volgograd Public Scientific-Research Institute of Citrus Irrigation)

Location: Volgograd

Personalities: M. Bagrov, deputy director, Candidate of Agricultural Sciences

Source: Sovetskaya Rossiya, 5 Dec 62, p 3

110. Vsesoyuzniy Institut Meditsinskikh Instrumentov i Oborudovaniya

(All Union Institute of Medical Instruments and Equipment)

Location: Moscow

Remarks: In the Sverdlovsk rayon an exhibition of the newest medical apparatus was held. The following instruments, developed by the institute were exhibited:

1. UTP-1 and UTS-1 -- ultrasonic apparatus which successfully treat radiculitis, arthritis, and other diseases.
2. Electrogastrograph -- for research on motor activity of the stomach. The electrogastrograph records the biocurrents of a man's internal organs from the surface of the body.
3. Ultrasonic apparatus -- easily, painlessly, and quickly removes tartar from the tooth enamel.

Source: Vechernyaya Moskva, 29 Nov 62, p 1

111. Vsesoyuznyy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Iskusstvenno Volokna

(All Union Scientific Research Institute of Artificial Fiber)

Personalities: N. V. Mikhaylov, director

Source: Leninskoye Znamaya, 7 Dec 62, p 2

112. Vsesoyuznyy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Khimicheskikh Reaktivov i Osobo Chistykh Khimicheskikh Veshchestv (IREA)

(All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Chemical Reagents and Especially Pure Chemical Substances)

Suborganizations: Donetz filial, ul. Bakinskikh Komissarov, 17-a

Personalities: The filial is advertising for laboratory chiefs for
1. Laboratory of the chemical technology of ferrite materials
2. Laboratory of the synthesis of organic chemical reagents.

Source: Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta, No 39, 22 Sep 62, p 47

113. Vsesoyuznyy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Legkogo i Tekstil'nogo Mashinostroyeniya (VNIILTEKMash)

(All Union Scientific Research Institute of Light and Textile Machine Building)

Suborganization: Yerevan branch, Kalinina ulitsa, 5, telephone 4-11-12 4-14-02

Personalities: The branch announces vacancies for engineer-electricians and technicians who are experienced in the development and construction of devices for the automation of production process, in automatic regulation, and in automated electric drive.

Source: Kommunist, 4 Dec 62, p 4

114. Vsesoyuznyy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Mashin Legkoy i Tekstil'noy Promyshlennosti (VNIITEKHMASH)

(All Union Scientific Research Institute of Machines of the Light and Textile Industry)

Suborganizations: Branch established in Yerevan

Remarks: To study problems of the technology of production, and automation of industrial processes at enterprises of light and textile industries. The branch will design and develop automatic equipment, particularly electric equipment.

Source: Yerevan, Kommunist, 28 Oct 62, p 4

115. Vsesoyuzniy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Metallurgicheskogo Mashinostroyeniya

(All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Metallurgical Machine-Building)

Personalities: Director, A. Tselikov, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences USSR

Source: Moscow, Pravda, 19 Nov 62, p 2

116. Vsesoyuznyy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Metrologii

(All Union Scientific Research Institute of Metrology)

Personalities: Prof V. Arutyunov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Director

Source: Leningradskaya Pravda, 9 Dec 62, p 2

117. Vsesoyuzniy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Myasnoy Promyshlennosti

(All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Meat Industry)

Suborganization: Kazakhskiy filial, located in Semipalatinsk

Personalities: R. Krasil'nikov, head of the laboratory of the chemistry and microbiology of meat (of the filial)

Remarks: The filial seeks ways to increase productive labor, works on perfecting the technology of cattle processing, develops new recipes for the production of foodstuffs.

Source: Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 4 Dec 62, p 2

118. Vsesoyuznoye Astronomo-Geodezicheskoye Obshchestvo

(All Union Astronomical Geodesic Society)

Subordination: Academy of Sciences USSR

Personalities: Boris Pshenichner, active member of the society

Source: Tashkent, Pravda Vostoka, 16 Nov 62, p 3

119. Yakutsk Institut Kosmofizicheskikh Issledovaniy i Aeronomii

(Yukutsk Institute of Cosmophysical Research and Aeronomy)

Location: Yakutsk

Subordination: Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences USSR

Remarks: Newly established by Presidium of the Academy of Sciences USSR. Established on the base of the Laboratory of Physical Problems and some subdivisions of the Affiliate's Geophysical Observatory

Source: Moscow, Vestnik AN SSSR, No 11, 62, p 127 and 130-131

120. Yerevanskiy Meditsinskiy Institut

(Yerevan Medical Institute)

Location: Yerevan

Remarks: A Chair of Chest Surgery and Anesthesiology of the institute's faculty for advanced training of physicians opened recently on the base of the sixth City Hospital. It is to be headed by Docent S. Avdalbezhyan.

Source: Yerevan, Kommunist, 25 Sep 62, p 4

* * *

UNCLASSIFIED
Central Intelligence Agency

Washington D.C. 20505

7 September 2004

Ms. Roberta Schoen
Deputy Director for Operations
Defense Technical Information Center
7725 John J. Kingman Road
Suite 0944
Ft. Belvoir, VA 22060

Dear Ms. Schoen:

In February of this year, DTIC provided the CIA Declassification Center with a referral list of CIA documents held in the DTIC library. This referral was a follow on to the list of National Intelligence Surveys provided earlier in the year.

We have completed a declassification review of the "Non-NIS" referral list and include the results of that review as Enclosure 1. Of the 220 documents identified in our declassification database, only three are classified. These three are in the Release in Part category and may be released to the public once specified portions of the documents are removed. Sanitization instructions for these documents are included with Enclosure 1.

In addition to the documents addressed in Enclosure 1, 14 other documents were unable to be identified. DTIC then provided the CDC with hard copies of these documents in April 2004 for declassification review. The results of this review are provided as Enclosure 2.

We at CIA greatly appreciate your cooperation in this matter. Should you have any questions concerning this letter and for coordination of any further developments, please contact Donald Black of this office at (703) 613-1415.

Sincerely,

Nancy Jo Hess for

Sergio N. Alcivar
Chief, CIA Declassification Center,
Declassification Review and Referral
Branch

Enclosures:

1. Declassification Review of CIA Documents at DTIC (with sanitization instructions for 3 documents)
2. Declassification Status of CIA Documents (hard copy) Referred by DTIC (with review processing sheets for each document)

# Processing of OGA-Held CIA Documents

**The following CIA documents located at DTIC were reviewed by CIA and declassification guidance has been provided.**

| OGA Doc ID | Job Num | Box | Fldr | Doc | Doc ID | Document Title | Pub Date | Pages | Decision | Proc Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AD0333357 | 78-03117A | 187 | 1 | 24 | 4083 | Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (6) | 12/4/1962 | 94 | Approved For Release | 3/29/2004 |
| AD0333955 | 78-03117A | 190 | 1 | 20 | 4197 | Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (7) | 1/15/1963 | 100 | Approved For Release | 3/29/2004 |
| AD0334986 | 78-03117A | 194 | 1 | 1 | 4341 | Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (8) | 3/5/1963 | 129 | Approved For Release | 3/29/2004 |
| AD0335307 | 78-03117A | 196 | 1 | 2 | 4421 | Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (9) | 3/19/1963 | 85 | Approved For Release | 3/29/2004 |
| AD0336305 | 78-03117A | 199 | 1 | 14 | 4550 | Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (10) | 4/24/1963 | 99 | Approved For Release | 3/29/2004 |
| AD0337360 | 78-03117A | 203 | 1 | 2 | 4702 | Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (11) | 6/13/1963 | 65 | Approved For Release | 3/29/2004 |
| AD0338686 | 78-03117A | 205 | 1 | 41 | 4816 | Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (12) | 7/18/1963 | 67 | Approved For Release | 3/29/2004 |
| AD0342004 | 78-03117A | 208 | 1 | 24 | 4913 | Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (13) | 8/21/1963 | 89 | Approved For Release | 3/29/2004 |
| AD0343882 | 78-03117A | 211 | 1 | 15 | 5033 | Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (14) | 9/24/1963 | 127 | Approved For Release | 3/29/2004 |
| AD0343989 | 78-03117A | 213 | 1 | 12 | 5111 | Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (15) | 10/18/1963 | 58 | Approved For Release | 3/29/2004 |
| AD0345283 | 78-03117A | 215 | 1 | 21 | 5180 | Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (16) | 11/18/1963 | 61 | Approved For Release | 3/29/2004 |
| AD0344526 | 78-03117A | 217 | 1 | 34 | 5255 | Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (17) | 12/24/1963 | 32 | Approved For Release | 3/29/2004 |
| AD0347731 | 78-03117A | 222 | 1 | 6 | 5419 | Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (19) | 2/27/1964 | 53 | Approved For Release | 3/29/2004 |
| AD0332259 | 78-03117A | 182 | 1 | 34 | 3907 | Scientific Information Report Physics And Mathematics (21) | 10/8/1962 | 58 | Approved For Release | 3/29/2004 |
| AD0332752 | 78-03117A | 184 | 1 | 24 | 3975 | Scientific Information Report Physics And Mathematics (22) | 11/1/1962 | 57 | Approved For Release | 3/29/2004 |
| AD0333426 | 78-03117A | 187 | 1 | 31 | 4090 | Scientific Information Report Physics And Mathematics (23) | 12/6/1962 | 38 | Approved For Release | 3/29/2004 |
| AD0333956 | 78-03117A | 189 | 1 | 33 | 4171 | Scientific Information Report Physics And Mathematics (24) | 1/8/1963 | 38 | Approved For Release | 3/29/2004 |
| AD0334380 | 78-03117A | 192 | 1 | 4 | 4260 | Scientific Information Report Physics And Mathematics (25) | 1/31/1963 | 53 | Approved For Release | 3/29/2004 |
| AD0335121 | 78-03117A | 195 | 1 | 3 | 4384 | Scientific Information Report Physics And Mathematics (26) | 3/14/1963 | 71 | Approved For Release | 3/29/2004 |